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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL

PRESERVATION OF LITERARY MONUMENTS URGED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 May 79 p 6

[Article by V. I. Kochenasov, chairman of the presidium of the Central Council of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments: "Torches of Culture"]

[Text] Historical and cultural monuments are material pages in the folk memory and one of the facets of folk life. They are unique landmarks in our history. In coming to know them you always have to, as it were, "look out of two windows" -- the window of the past and the window of the future.

To preserve the treasures which have been created by past and present generations and safeguard them for our descendants is an essential patriotic task of ours.

Literary monuments must inevitably be numbered among these treasures. They occupy a completely special place in the infinite number of our people's carefully preserved sacred objects. Apart from the very highest cognitive benefit which is gained from direct contact with any national sacred object, they give the generation which possesses them a high moral charge.

The cultural prestige of a nation depends in substantial measure upon the spiritual values which have been created by it during the period of its historical existence. However, besides the advantages which are contained in the proud possession of them, duties are also understood here: for example, such as a correct reading of them or making them known to the younger generations who are acquiring their centuries-old geneology through the consciousness of which national character is formed. At the current stage they are merging into a single, powerful concept of Soviet man who has been called upon to build a communist society.

Everything that has been said has to be preceded, of course, by the chief condition -- an irreproachable preservation of the values which have been created by the people.

The concept of a "literary monument" is a very rich one and it is built out of many component but inalienable parts. It seems to us that the time has come to imaginatively go through the suites of this enormous "structure." Prudence compels today to look carefully around -- has the immortality due to them been secured, especially since in contrast to metal or stone these values are contained in sheets of paper, and paper is subject to decay, damage from dampness, and, unfortunately, it "burns too good."

It is necessary to convince one's self as to what can still be done to increase the level of the preservation of literary monuments and to compare facts so that there do not occur such sad accidents as the one which befell our culture a century and a half ago with the manuscript of the "Lay of Igor's Host," or other losses which have left long-term wounds on the memory of the present generation.

Leonid Leonov is the author of the phrase: "The past teaches the present not to repeat its mistakes in the future." How much that is invaluable was carried off by oversights, fires, decay, mindless nihilism...

Everybody knows Krapotkinskaya Street in Moscow; an old mansion with high white columns to which every day, year after year, hundreds and many thousands of our countrymen and foreign guests respectfully come in order to "meet" Lev Tolstoy and the unfading heroes who populate his books. All of the rooms are always opened here for examination and for making oneself acquainted with the literary legacy of the writer. All except one place where there is silence; where a strict temperature regimen and a scientifically determined air humidity are constantly maintained. This is the "holy of holies" of the museum -- its steel "room" -- its safe which keeps in model preservation the manuscript containing the fiery words of a Russian genius who along with other great teachers, classics and mentors help us with their multi-faceted contact with us and youthful souls to fashion the personality of the builder, the soldier, and the trail-blazer into the bright future of human beings.

It is only in this kind of elevated tone in which an awareness of the duty we bear sounds on an equal footing with our pride that we should perhaps speak about the magnificent but, unfortunately, always so fragile historical relics whose preservation our socialist society has the task of ensuring.

Our competence is connected in the most direct manner with the storehouse of literary manuscripts which is famous for its age and riches in the Leningrad Public Library imeni Saltykov-Shchedrin, with the equally first-class manuscript section of the State Library imeni V. I. Lenin,

with the deeply impressive collection of originals in the Pushkin House of the Academy of Sciences with its priceless Pushkin archive, and with many other libraries and museums which possess collections of originals and especially rare publications.

Lenin's decrees and laws have defined the entire policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet State with regard to our historical and cultural heritage. During the years of Soviet power a scientific system of institutions has taken form which insure not only the complete inviolability of our fund, but which also create the necessary conditions for its wide and comprehensive use.

The chief place among them is rightly occupied by the Central State Archive of Literature and Art (TsGALI) -- one of the largest in the world. Manuscripts and literary funds of truly world significance are concentrated here. We are happy to note that these unique items are being kept under conditions which meet the most capacious demands.

However, for the sake of truthfulness, we also admit that by no means in all places is the work to preserve our literary monuments being conducted on the same high scientific and organizational level. Not all of the institutions which have taken upon themselves the responsibility for the preservation of rare manuscripts and books have had the conditions created in them which ensure, apart from the mandatory preservation of these sources of knowledge, also a disclosure of their content, their rational use, or even simply a scientific inventory of them.

Putting the fund on microfilm would be the ideal preservation of manuscripts and highly valuable publications. For any contact by human hands with the precious originals, even the most reverent contact, not only does not save them, but, on the contrary, promotes their decay. To one or another extent microfilming is already being done in our country, but as yet, we have no planned and centralized provisioning of our largest libraries and our depositories with high quality microfilming equipment and other specialized equipment. It is also necessary to organize a strict inventory of our literary monuments which as yet is not of equal value in all places. Proposals are being made to compile a single summary catalog of literary monuments which will include archive materials that is being kept in museums, libraries, and in the largest private collections. This is very difficult work, but it is very promising.

Such catalogs usually have several functions: In addition to inventory documentation, there is also publicity and, if we are speaking about personal collections, a kind of tribute of respect to the work of the collector in which the collector is named.

All of the above-named measures will help to extract much greater benefits from these documents in that they will be put into a wider scholarly and public circulation.

I would also like to touch upon another problem of considerable importance which requires not only a solution, but also profound preliminary thought. During the first years of Soviet power there was the task of saving and preserving our cultural and historical values at any cost. Manuscripts were collected by various archives and they piled up there. A government decree which was signed in 1941 gave TsGALI the right to unite within itself the literary materials of all of the country's archives. The war prevented this work from being carried out completely. And now the kind of situation has developed in which many archives are dispersed. For example, the materials of the N. Yu. Lermontov archive are being kept in the Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House), in the State Public Library imeni N. Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin, in TsGALI, in the State Library imeni V. I. Lenin, and in the State Literary Museum. In Moscow alone A. P. Chekov's manuscript legacy is located in a number of depositories (the Library imeni V. I. Lenin, TsGALI, the Literary Museum, the Museum of the Moscow Art Theater imeni Gor'kiy, and others). In addition, it is being kept in Leningrad, Taganrog, and Yalta.

It is clear that when the manuscripts, rough drafts, variants, and letters of a single writer are kept in various places and even cities this cannot but create great difficulties for studying and publishing his literary legacy. But the big question is should the task be posed of finally bringing all of the funds together under a single roof? Especially since today this is hardly realizable from a practical point of view.

Nevertheless, such a single fund is needed. It could be created by means of transferring onto microfilm the existing literary documents which have been scattered by time over separate archives, museums, and so forth and then concentrating this universal selection which has been formed according to the thematic principle to the Central State Archives for Literature and Art. Then copies of the microfilms and of the entire manuscript legacy of one or another writer could be had also by provincial literary museums. This kind of solution, of course, would require substantial labor, the training of special cadres, the use of the latest equipment, and materials and time, but the final result would more than justify these efforts and expenditures.

It is a much more difficult and, I would say, delicate matter to deal with the manuscripts which are contained in the desks, cupboards, and files of numerous collectors and heirs. While legally they belong to private people, morally they are national property. While they are sometimes

sadly listed as "missing in action" they could lie in concealment without publication another hundred years, if the sad fate of many unguarded collections does not befall them sooner.

Sometimes one simply ought to take one's hat off to the heroism to the collector and to his noble obsession -- to keep "in a safe place" those seemingly little particles around which important social thought crystallizes. It should not be forgotten that at the basis of the psychology of the genuine collector there shines a noble and inextinguishable "spark" of devotion, obsessiveness, and disinterestedness.

During the process of collecting many collectors become great experts in their field and sometimes even major authorities on the level of scholars. At the same time, having begun to put together their collections, are some collectors always thinking about the moral responsibility for their subsequent fate that they are putting upon themselves? Quite a few cases are known when first-class collections which have been collected as a result of many years of efforts have perished or have been soullessly dispersed to heirs, which compels us briefly to touch upon the question of the patriotic tact of collectors.

Unfortunately, we also know of collectors who collect values and rarities not always for noble and, so to speak, "eternal" purposes.

But, happily, quite a few cases are known when collections of substantial artistic, memoir, historical, or other cognitive value have during the lifetime of a collector or through legacy become the property of the state. Many collectors see in this the only possibility of safeguarding the fruits of their enormous self-sacrificing labor.

In this connection, it seems to us that the extremely alluring idea of organizing a State Museum of Personal Collections merits the most serious attention. We believe that there is no need to speak here of all of the advantageous aspects both for the collectors and for the state. In the light of all of the considerations discussed above they are obvious.

Since we are speaking about the fate of literary monuments and about their preservation, it is impossible not to touch upon the question of continued searches which are connected with them. Almost every year in the north, in Siberia, and in other areas scholarly expeditions find a number of valuable old and rare books and manuscripts. The institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the Ministry of Culture are engaged in the discovery of these treasures. The enthusiastic work of our scholars from the Pushkin House is invariably marked with success. The searches of scholars from the Siberian Branch of the

USSR Academy of Sciences have also proven to be fruitful. We believe that maximum efforts should also be made to discover and bring back to our homeland those literary monuments which for various reasons are now abroad. A large number of cultural valuables have already been returned to our homeland and are now adding to the exhibits and collections of a number of museums and to our archives. But a great deal has not yet been returned.

In speaking about the protection of literary monuments one cannot but mention the problem of an acute shortage of cadres of restorers of manuscripts and rare books. Unfortunately, not a single one of our educational institutions trains such specialists and our literary manuscript collections number millions of items. The way to correct the situation has to become an immediate concern of the appropriate departments.

Literary-memorial museums are of great importance in the system of the preservation, study, and popularization of literary monuments. In the Russian Federation alone there are eighty-five of them. Every year these museums are visited by millions of workers.

What is the significance and role of literary-memorial museums in our lives? A museum is not only an implement of culture; it is a national memorandum, a spiritual footprint, a national baton which has been left to descendants. Whether it is "Yasnaya Polyana" or "The Kashirin House," one can assume that some visitors at first are drawn there by simple curiosity. But the process which takes place there is not limited to personal curiosity. A person takes away with himself the warmth, as it were, of a writer's handshake and his living image. This is not yet kinship, but it is no longer simple curiosity satisfied; it is a kind of association with the interests which nourished the creative work of a classic.

The tasks of the formation of the individual on the basis of lofty examples and, above all, the tasks of moral and internationalist education lie at the basis of the work of such museums.

Of course, the kind of emotional impression which remains, for example, with a schoolboy after a visit to a museum depends to a great extent upon the tour guide. It is generally known that it is in school that the character is composed from which a creatively thinking member of society will later be formed. Nor is it news, however, that the teaching of literature, the most important subject in the moral education of the individual, sometimes leaves much to be desired.

How can one not recall here the remarkable words of N. G. Chernyshevskiy who said, "...Of all of the means of spreading education, the strongest is literature."

If we were to recall history, we could see that literally from the first days of Soviet power the government adopted decrees on the preservation of memorial sites connected with the life and work of the great Russian writers. This is the way L. N. Tolstoy's house in Khamovniki was declared a museum, the way the N. G. Chernyshevskiy State Museum in Saratov was instituted, L. N. Tolstoy's estate "Yasnaya Polyana" in Tul'skaya Oblast was taken under the protection of Soviet society, I. S. Turgenev's estate "Spasskoye-Lutovinovo" was declared a state sanctuary, A. S. Pushkin's last apartment on the bank of the Moyka in Leningrad became a museum, and the remarkable F. I. Tyutchev Museum "Muranovo" was organized, and so forth.

The present network of sanctuaries includes such well-known ones as the museums of L. N. Tolstoy and A. M. Gor'kiy in Moscow, A. P. Chekhov's estate "Melikhovo" outside of Moscow, N. A. Nekrasov's apartment in Leningrad, the very interesting Moscow Museum of A. S. Pushkin, the Museum-Sanctuary of M. Yu. Lermontov "Tarkhany" and others. Many of our museums are now listed in the catalogs of world and Europe's best museums.

A decision has been made to build not far from the beautiful complex in Mikhaylovskoye in the neighborhood of Pushkinskiye Gory a so-called Pushkin Cultural Center in which it is planned to create museum exhibits, exhibition halls, and a conference hall. Every year, during the traditional Pushkin holidays ceremonies or readings devoted to the great poet will be held there.

Major repair and restoration work is now being carried out in Moscow on the A. M. Gor'kiy Memorial Museum. Unique in its period authenticity, the "Gor'kiy" interior in combination with the house -- an architectural monument which has entered the history not only of Russian, but of world architecture -- will as a complex be an outstanding monument of Russian culture. The entire appearance of the house and the atmosphere are being preserved as they were during the life of the writer. Gor'kiy's personal library of 10,000 volumes, of which 2,000 contain the writer's own notations, is of especial value.

Gor'kiy's house is not only the writer's personal residence. We know that in the 1930s this unique writers' club was the scene of frequent meetings and conferences of writers, that the preparations for the First All-Union Congress of Writers took place there, and that it was visited by scholars, artists, workers, kolkhoz workers, and pioneers -- all of the worker and scholar dignitaries of the country.

The problems connected with the further memorialization of literary monuments and with their preservation and scholarly use are frequently

examined in directive agencies, in the government, and in the local Soviets of People's Deputies. For example, one recalls the post-war resurrection of "Yasnaya Polyana" and "Mikhaylovskoye" with especial satisfaction. The restoration work at the sites connected with the names of Lermontov, Turgenev, Chekhov, Gor'kiy, Yesenin, A. Ostrovskiy, and Nekrasov are also worthy of honorable mention. A substantial network of memorial museums has been created for the revolutionary-democrat writers A. N. Radishchev, V. G. Belinskiy, A. I. Gertsen, and N. A. Dobrolyubov, and also for the most important Soviet writers -- V. Mayakovskiy, A. Gaydar, N. Ostrovskiy, A. Serafimovich, A. Fadeyev, and A. S. Novikov-Priboy, and finally, for the national writers G. Tsadasa and Suleyman-Stal'skiy in Dagestan, K. Khetagurov in Northern Osetia, M. Gafuri, Sh. Kamal, and Musa Dshalil' in the Tatar ASSR and K. Ivanov in Bashkiriya.

During the last five-year plan alone many millions of rubles were spent on restoration and repair work in literary memorial museums, museum sanctuaries, and estates. A number of decrees have been adopted by the RSFSR Council of Ministers on developing and improving museums in Novgordskaya, Pskovskaya, Vladimirskaia, Kalininskaya, Penzenskaya, Moskovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, and other oblasts in the republic.

The scope of this work clearly shows both the concern of our party for the development and flowering of our native culture and the filial devotion of our people to its great predecessors.

In the city of Gor'kiy a memorial complex worthy of the city's name has been created whose center-piece is the well-known "Kashirin House." The A. M. Gor'kiy apartment-museum was opened there in 1971.

During our day a second birth is literally being experienced by the sites connected with the memory of M. Yu. Lermontov in Tarkhany, Penzenskaya Oblast, and in Pyatigorsk. The I. S. Turgenev "Spasskoye-Lutovinovo" museum-estate has received a new life. The S. A. Yesenin Museum in the village of Konstantinovo and the N. S. Leskov Museum in the city of Orel have been opened.

In November 1980 our country and the entire cultural world will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian poet and one of the glorious initiators of Soviet literature -- Aleksandr Blok. A general plan for the memorialization of Blok sites outside of Moscow is now being worked out, and an apartment-museum is being created in Leningrad.

It is essential, in our opinion, to emphasize the especial educational significance of memorial sites located in rural areas. Houses, estates, and exhibits in them, and the entire surrounding landscape with its buildings, parks, garden, forest, meadows, arable lands, ponds, and alleys -- all of this sharpens the perception one-hundred fold. In a

city museum a person is influenced, as a rule, by the exhibit and the tour guide. Here, however, the range of influence is greatly broadened -- this kind of museum becomes a cultural center for a specific area, "readings" and poetry holidays are held there, school groups work there, and so forth. Here, at a writer's memorial, a deep knowledge is gained of the social importance of literature and of the classics, of their great moral potential, and of their relationship to the cultures of other peoples.

It is important to take care of and maintain these unique "literary centers," to create the possibility of recreating those which have been lost, and to organize new ones.

I would like to conduct a special discussion about the State Literary Museum. It is now located under the vaults of the former Vysoko-Petrovskiy Monastery in Moscow. The museum has very rich funds, but it has no place to set up a genuine exhibit.

Monies have been more than once allocated for the construction of a new building for the State Literary Museum. However, the years have passed, the plan has proven to be unsuitable, and, unfortunately, to this day a convincing architectural solution has not been found here. At the same time, there are old houses and city parks in Moscow with sufficient space which could be freed or already being freed. Why not put the State Literary Museum in one of these houses? I think that it is this kind of solution which has to be sought. Let us also take note of the following noteworthy phenomenon -- many interesting proposals which merit consideration are being received concerning the creation of new literary memorial museums. In recent years alone, on the initiative of the public and with the support of party and government agencies, the following have been created: the F. M. Dostoyevskiy Museum in Leningrad, the M. Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin Museum in Kalinin, the N. G. Chernyshevskiy in Astrakhan', the V. M. Shukshin Museum in the village of Srostki in Altayskiy Kray, the M. K. Lukonin Museum in Volgograd and a number of others. In Moscow work has begun on the creation of a M. Yu. Lermontov House-Museum and in Saratov on a K. A. Fedin Museum. Preparatory work is being performed on the creation in Novgorod of such a very interesting museum as the Museum of Birch-Bark Documents. In the same way, it is planned to open a museum of the Russian Bylina in Suzdal'.

The problem of organizing a museum where all of the exhibits will be built on the basis of the "Lay of Igor's Host" and the documents connected with it is now on the agenda. There are several proposals each of which contains something rational. One of these proposals is the organization of a museum in Yaroslavl' -- at the place where the manuscript of the "Lay of Igor's Host" was found.

The idea of creating a museum of ancient Russian culture in Moscow in which a substantial number of the exhibits could be devoted to materials connected with the literature and painting and applied art of the time is of unquestionable interest. There could be an entire hall here for the editions of the "Lay of Igor's Host," a hall showing the greatness of this monument and the attention and respect of the people for this immortal work. Organized on a strictly scientific basis, such a museum could with its activities make a great contribution to the preservation and popularization of the testimony of ancient Russian culture.

Perhaps it would be right for both variants to exist -- both in Yaroslavl' and in Moscow -- since the tasks of these proposals are somewhat different in scope.

The time has come, in our opinion, for the organization of a museum of the history of the Russian and Soviet book -- a base for studying the history and development of book printing in our country and for cultivating a respect for the art of bookmaking. For the innate gift of loving books and taking care of them is, above all, the art of reading them. A purposeful interest in reading provides the impetus for self-education, for a definite system in this work, and for a careful attitude toward the literary source, be it a book or a manuscript. Work along the lines of the State Committee for Publishing, the Union of Writers, and the Society of Book Lovers, could be developed in such a museum. Gifts from collectors who have collected rare books could also be concentrated here.

When you visit museums and talk with museum workers you often become convinced that the exhibits are only a small part of the funds which have been accumulated by the museum. What the visitor sees is, as it were, the top of the iceberg. Sometimes the storerooms are so magnificent that you become sad -- the present generations may not be able to see all of this magnificence.

We know that it is in the storerooms that serious scholarly work is done, that our heritage is in movement and in the process of being assimilated there, that new discoveries are made there, and that the basis for renewing exhibits is prepared there. It is right to try to show a little, but the best so that an exhibit is intensive in its influence and so that details do not decrease the emotional impact. Nevertheless, one would wish that museum workers gave more thought to showing the riches which are being kept in storerooms not only to specialists, but also to all museum visitors. However, this requires the creation of open depositories in which the funds which have been systematized and scientifically processed in the proper manner could appear before visitors. Today this is still impossible, since the

depositories and storerooms of literary-memorial museums are in poorly adapted premises, in cellars, without the necessary temperature regimen and frequently without the necessary high level of protection.

The question of the condition of storerooms merits, in our opinion, great attention, and not only attention, but also a solution of the entire complex of problems which arise. It is necessary to build depositories which are equipped with the latest equipment for the maintenance of a temperature and humidity regimen and with a fire-warning signal. A great deal here depends upon the attention and support of local agencies, the initiative of museum workers themselves, and, of course, upon the RSFSR Ministry of Culture.

Sometimes literary museums are organized without at first having substantial exhibits. Then a certain time passes, and the museum is filled with a large number of completely unique and priceless things. Where does all of this come from? There are a large number of sources, but we would like to make special mention of one of them. Gifts. This is the disinterested and, in essence, patriotic transference to state depositories and museums of very valuable funds -- manuscripts and artistic and book collections. The book, for example, of the Moscow Pushkin Museum in which gifts are entered now contains more than 1800 entries. Here, in the museum, a new life has in essence been begun by many unique historical relics.

The modern means of popularization are extremely effective for gaining knowledge of and preserving literary monuments. Let us note that the assimilation and popularization of our cultural heritage has at the present stage taken on unprecedented dimensions. Television, radio, the movies, and modern, perfected printing processes, all of this is making it possible to bring the image and essence of priceless treasures of world history and culture into every house and to every family.

What kind of tendency can be observed here? Without question, a sharpened interest in the classics. During the Eighth and Ninth Five-Year Plans 155 editions of the collected works of the classics of Russian and foreign literature were published in our country -- around 800 volumes. Series editions of the classics have become very popular. The "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" Publishing House alone puts out more than 10 series devoted to the various genres and periods of world literature. It has published the 200-volume "Library of World Literature" series. This series has received high praise from the state and from the workers.

The classics of Russian and foreign literature and the classics of the literatures of the peoples of our country are being published on a wide

scale by many of our publishing houses. Take, for example, such popular and necessary editions as the "School Library." During the Ninth Five-Year Plan alone 240 million books were published in this series. An important event in our cultural life was the publication of the first books of the "Library of World Literature for Children" consisting of 50 volumes each of which is being printed in an edition of 400,000 copies.

For 30 years now the "Literary Monuments" series has been coming out of the "Nauka" Publishing House. In popularizing genuine masterpieces of literature and the imperishable valuables of our cultural heritage the "Nauka" Publishing House is doing great work, and here we can only wish the editorial board of this series which for a long time has been led by Academician D. S. Likhachev further successes.

Perhaps in view of the ever growing interest in the "Literary Monuments" library, thought should be given to increasing its editions at the cost of other editions which are in less demand -- This would make the series more accessible for purchases; and thought should be given to the republication of the most interesting works and to cooperation in this connection with other publishing houses.

There is an idea, and we would like to support it, of publishing a series of facsimile first editions of our classics especially since a certain amount of positive experience has already been gained in this direction. Why not also prepare such a series as, for example, "One Hundred Poet's Manuscripts" and why not publish the 10-volume subscription "Golden Words of Russia" in a mass edition.

In recent years due to the rapid development of sound-recording equipment and the wide dissemination of reproduction equipment, the importance of recording the voices of writers, actors, and journalists is becoming increasingly obvious.

The gaps which have occurred in this field in past years cannot, of course, be filled. The All-Union Record Studio is now producing regular issues of literary records. Much is being done in this direction on radio and, especially, on television. Nevertheless, we believe that it is possible to do more here. For the living voice of an outstanding master of the artistic word is a wonderful and, in addition, modern means of preserving the original of a literary monument. The work on searching for and restoring unique old recordings which preserve the voices of writers has to continue in an intensified manner.

The same applies to film chronicles. It is a fact that it was literally by a miracle that we found the only documentary frame of Sergey Yesenin speech at the unveiling of a monument to Kol'tsov in 1918. A large number of films for chronicles are now being made, but here also

there are still many problems which have to be solved, problems which sometimes are very simple and which only require efficiency and attention.

We have already emphasized that the classics are one of the vital instruments for educating the builder of the most just and freest society in the history of mankind, which is the basic task of our time. In addition, of course, it should not be forgotten that our approach to our spiritual heritage which is imbued with a spirit of concrete historicism also demands that when we work with this instrument that we show the most respectful attitude to it as an original, to its creator's intention, and to its esthetic nature.

Our present and quite natural interest in the heritage which has come to us, in the classics, is the result of quite a few stagings and filmings of the novels, tales, and theatrical works of the past century and of earlier times. During the last 10 to 50 years our viewers have seen almost all of the most important works of L. Tolstoy, Dostoyevskiy, Turgenev, and Chekhov in our theaters, on the screen and on television. Recourse to the classics presupposes a maximum responsibility on the part of art workers for the artistic preservation of a masterpiece.

In a word, we are for the most careful possible staging of a masterpiece, remembering that the appearance itself of such a work is no less important than its always transitory interpretation.

Day after day the protection of our historical and cultural monuments is truly becoming a national concern, and the concern of the Communist Party and Soviet State for the preservation and the growth of our great heritage is truly unremitting. The law "On the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments" and many government regulations aimed at improving the entire work of protecting our monuments serve as a vivid testimony to this. The new USSR Constitution also demands a careful attitude toward our historical heritage.

Our state shows concern for all types of monuments which are of historical, scientific, artistic, or of some other cultural value. The world of monuments is very diverse and there are a large number of directions here on which the attention of cultural and public agencies has long been concentrated. From all of our treasures we have singled out and dealt with only one type of monument -- monuments of literature which cultivate in Soviet people, as we have already emphasized, the best qualities, for at their basis is a profound humanism, vivid features of social justice, a striving for a better future, a striving for a purity of moral ideals, and internationalism.

We have become convinced that a large number of problems arise in connection with the protection of literary monuments, some of which are

still awaiting a solution. The range of these problems is quite broad, and progress, as a rule, depends upon many organizations and many forces. It seems to us that full use has not yet been made here of such a force as public opinion. Proposals are being made to create at the All-Russian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, a council on literary monuments whose membership might consist of scientists, prominent archivists, historians, literary people, workers from a number of ministries and departments, representatives from organizations which are engaged in popularization, representatives from societies of book lovers, and so forth. Such an inter-departmental council, if it itself does not have the authority to make a final decision about one or another question, could work on analyzing the problems, make recommendations to departments, and activate the entire work connected with the preservation of literary monuments.

Having considered the aspects of the problems of preserving and popularizing our literary monuments which, in our opinion, merit attention, we see that a great deal has been done here, but that, perhaps, even more remains to be done. One thing is important -- all of our literary monuments which are, as it were, torches of our culture, have to be preserved by us and we have to fill these torches with fuel so that they shine just as brightly for our descendants.

2959

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

BOOK ON COMBAT TRAINING OF SOVIET ETHNIC TROOPS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 2

[Review by Col M. Pletushkov, Candidate of Historical Sciences, of the book "Boyevoye Bratstvo" [Combat Brotherhood] by V. A. Muradyan. Voenizdat, 1978, 336 pages, 90 kopeks]

[Text] The friendship among the peoples of our country, born in the joint struggle against czarist autocracy, strengthened in the course of the proletarian revolution and civil war, and gathered powerful strength as a result of the implementation of the Leninist national policy in the course of the building of socialism, became one of the basic sources and factors of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. We know that, formulating their plans of aggression against the Land of the Soviets, the heads of fascist Germany believed the USSR to be an "ethnic conglomerate" lacking internal unity. In other words, they considered it an artificial union of nations. The aggressors relied on the fact that the multinational state would break down under the very first strikes and, in the course of the war, tried to stir up against one another on the temporarily occupied territories the members of different nationalities, using most refined methods to this purpose. Despite the enemy's reckoning, however, the mortal danger threatening the homeland did not divide the socialist nations and nationalities but united them even more strongly.

"Boyevoye Bratstvo," the book under review, convincingly proves the way, following the call of the party and the Soviet government, all citizens of the Soviet state, regardless of nationality, rose to the sacred struggle against the invaders. The war which the Soviet Union waged against fascist Germany became a war of the whole people from the very beginning. Each republic sent to the army and navy its best sons and daughters.

The author notes that the guerrilla movement became one of the vivid manifestations of the friendship among the peoples of the USSR. Not only the population of the territory temporarily occupied by the Hitlerites fought in the detachments of the people's avengers. Members of many nations and nationalities in our country courageously fought the enemy as guerrillas. For example, the guerrilla formations in the Ukraine alone included Soviet citizens of 60 different nationalities.

The author extensively shows the basic trends and ways and means of party activities and of the activities of military councils, commanders, and political organs aimed at bringing up the Soviet people, including the army and navy personnel, in a spirit of friendship among the peoples of the USSR.

The work shows the way in the course of propaganda and agitation work the sources of this friendship, the nature of proletarian internationalism, and the basic principles governing the Leninist policy of the CPSU in the field of national relations were continually explained. Enemy intrigues aimed against the unity among the peoples of our country were exposed.

During the war the Soviet Armed Forces were reinforced by contingents from all union republics. A certain percentage of the conscripts were poorly familiar with the Russian language which created difficulties in their education and military training. To resolve such problems national cadres of agitators and propagandists, and party and komsomol workers were assigned to work in the units and formations. Work with Red Army personnel of non-Russian nationality was done in their native languages. Military newspapers were published in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. Thus, at the beginning of 1943 there were 11 front-line newspapers in Uzbek, 10 Kazakh, 8 in Tatar, 6 in Azerbaijani, 5 in Georgian, 4 in Armenian, 2 in Tadzhik, and 1 each in Turkmen, Kirgiz, and Bashkir, along with a large number of army and division level newspapers in other languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Particularly interesting is the section discussing the mass heroism of the soldiers of different nationalities in the battles against the fascist invaders.

Russians, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Moldavians, Uzbeks, Azerbaijanis, and Mordvinians--soldiers belonging to over 30 nationalities--selflessly fought the enemy in the Brest fortress. Thousands of troops and commanders, members of all the peoples of our country, gained fame in the battles on the shores of the Volga, the Kursk Arc, the Northern Caucasus, Belorussia, the Ukraine, and the Baltic, as well as in the course of the liberation of the European countries enslaved by fascist Germany.

Unfortunately, the work suffers from some major shortcomings. In a number of places, for example, no recommendation conclusions have been drawn from the abundant factual data characterizing the firmness of the fraternal international friendship among the peoples of our country. The practical experience of army and navy komsomol organizations in raising the young soldiers in a spirit of friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR during the war have been insufficiently covered. As a whole, however, the work under review will, unquestionably, trigger the lively response of the readers.

5003
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BATTLE AGAINST 'VESTIGES OF THE PAST' CONTINUES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Yu. Shokhin, procurator of Krasnovodskaya Oblast and state counselor of justice third class, and N. Sukhomozskiy, staff correspondent of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA: "Not a Special Case"]

[Text] An equal among equals, today's woman enjoys all the rights and benefits of the most humane socialist society. Article XXXIII of the new Constitution of Turkmen SSR, to be specific, reads: "It is punishable under the law to violate the equality of women by infringing upon their rights to education, to choice of an occupation, to participation in government, civic affairs and cultural life, as well as their right to have a family and home life." But vestiges of the past are still with us. In adapting to the new context they have often put on monstrous new clothes that appear decent. The relatives no longer pay money for the bride for all to see. And kaytarma now has a different name: visiting close relatives. The decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan concerning the article "The Disgusting Practice of Purchasing Brides," published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, speaks frankly about the implacable attitude toward customs of feudal beys. The article we are introducing is a disturbing reminder to those who have become reconciled and who, so to speak, have been lulled by the laurels of temporary success. The violation of the norms of communist morality concerning the freedom of women, which took place in one of the settlements of the republic, is by no means a special case. It has to do with something of the greatest value, something that is not transitory--moral values.

... This wedding, in spite of the well-known assertions of the poet, did not sing and did not dance. In accordance with ancient customs the bride stood alongside the groom, her face covered by a kerchief. In answer to the

question of whether she was marrying for love, her sigh was barely audible: "Yes." The situation is shown to be still more unnatural and ridiculous if we say that the marriage did not take place in a club or marriage bureau, but in the groom's apartment. Meanwhile, the procedure of filling out the relevant documents was completed, and A. Rahmanov, secretary of the ispolkom of the Geokcha-1 Settlement Council (!) in Vekil'-Bazarskiy Rayon, Maryyskaya Oblast', presented the marriage certificate to the new husband. Having tossed off a fair-sized dose of an alcoholic beverage to toast the happiness of the young family, the representative of the government went off home with a feeling of having done his duty. And the event has in the meantime taken on an unexpected turn. But it had its prehistory, and this should be covered in some detail. Let us start by removing the cover of secrecy from the "groom." So, we introduce B. Bekgiyev, the liberated secretary of the Komsomol organization (!?) of the Kolkhoz imeni Tel'man in Vekil'-Bazarskiy Rayon. In spite of his youth, the brave hero has already been married once. But his wife left him. The reason for such a serious step was more than substantial. The "leader" of the young people on the kolkhoz had the soul of a feudal bey under the mask of a "enlightened" man: he categorically forbid his spouse to work or to participate in public life.

Many people knew about what happened, including B. Bekgiyev's immediate superiors. But instead of establishing the true causes of the conflict and of providing a fair assessment of his actions, the people in the kolkhoz and in the rayon center close their eyes to the incident. Moreover, the secretary of the Komsomol organization went on making big speeches about important matters. And by its silence didn't the rayon committee of the Turkmen Komsomol encourage B. Bekgiyev in his actions, which are punishable in criminal law?

Having become convinced of the happy outcome of any act he conceived, without the slightest hesitation he began a vigorous search for a more amenable candidate for the vacant place as his wife. Foreseeing that with his reputation he could not count on success on his own kolkhoz, the "groom" decided to try his luck further afield. Fate brought him into contact with a person indispensable in such deals--K. Karadzhanova, senior librarian of the children's library of the Bakhardenskiy Rayon Division of Culture.

Subsequent events developed according to all the laws of the detective novel. The enterprising "matchmaker" wanted to kill two birds with one stone: both to obtain the promised reward for "services" from B. Bekgiyev and to get back at her own sister for an insult inflicted sometime in the past. How? By whatever means available to marry off to Bajram her sister's daughter--A., a member of Komsomol and a student in one of the secondary specialized educational institutions in Krasnovodsk. This was no easy matter, but the aunt vigorously undertook to arrange the future for her kinswoman. The only important thing was that no one (including A. herself) was to know anything.

The intriguing woman's plan was simple to the point of genius. It was no hardship for her to organize a fictitious name day party for her daughter

Sapargul', to which both parties received an invitation. The completely unsuspecting "bride," following the visit to her relatives, set off for Krasnovodsk. Agreeably impressed by the girl's beauty, B. Bekgiyev expressed doubts to his accomplice: Would his future wife like him? The matchmaker set Bajram at his ease: before her departure, she said, her kinswoman had confessed in confidence that she had fallen head-over-heels in love with the young lad.

Now K. Karadzhanova sent her daughter, a schoolgirl, off to Krasnovodsk to steal the "bride's" identity card and several photographs and not come back without them. This she managed to do with enviable resourcefulness.

Soon an envelope was sent off to Vekil'-Bazarskiy Rayon containing a photograph of A. whose inscription confirmed the latter's passionate feelings toward Bajram. Auntie Kumush took all the trouble of sending this on herself and convinced the "groom" of the boundless devotion, ardent love and the hope of a wedding in the near future.

At this point our happy hero all but spoiled the operation which had been worked out with such thoroughness. Racing in advance of events, he and his mother set off without delay to the bride's parents, who live in Krasnovodskaya Oblast. They, of course, met with a refusal. But K. Karadzhanova again sprang to his aid. Accusing her kinswoman's parents of all the mortal sins, she suggested a way out to the "groom." He was to record A.'s marriage (here she showed the identity card) without her knowing about it, and then she would not be able to get away. Her daughter agreed to play the role of the bride.

So that is how the "lawful" marriage with which we began our tale took place. Bajram's first fears that the executive committee of the rural soviet would not record the counterfeit marriage were dispelled like a morning mist after his first talk with A. Rakhmanov, secretary of the executive committee and member of the CPSU. He promised to arrange everything just as B. Bekgiyev, "acknowledged leader" of rural youth, had requested it. One can only guess at how a man vested with confidence and authority, a member of the party, failed to suspect the unlawfulness of the deal that had been made. They both knew that they were stepping outside the law, but they took that step nevertheless. These men inflicted tremendous moral damage. How can one speak of a moral atmosphere in the Kolkhoz imeni Tel'man when ideological work there is carried on by such people as B. Bekgiyev and A. Rakhmanov?

But how did the deal come out in the end? B. Bekgiyev and K. Karadzhanova then directed their steps toward Krasnovodsk. He to appear before the eyes of his "lawful" spouse, and she to pay a call ... on the procurator. Foreseeing the scandal that could break out in the "bride's" family with the "son-in-law's" appearance, the aunt rushed to slander decent people. Here is what she declared to the offices of the law: she said that her sister was standing in the way of the union of the loving couple, that she didn't want her daughter to live with a husband she had married against her parent's

wishes. The intriguing woman's plan was simple: while the investigation was going on, the girl, frightened of what people would say, would reconcile herself to her situation.

But this plan did not work. They did not succeed in installing the obstinate "wife" in Bajram's house. The "matchmakers'" hope of a fine gift for services rendered floated away like a wisp of cloud in a gust of wind. And here a cold wind blew as well from the procurator's office: the investigators had quickly figured out what was going on. There were several crimes at once: the theft of documents, involvement of a minor in criminal activity, and violation of laws on recording acts affecting civil status. So instead of sweet minutes of repose and expensive gifts the participants in this outlandish performance were served a court summons.

Justice, as one might have expected, triumphed. The principals--B. Bekgiyev and K. Karadzhanova--were given different criminal sentences: B. Bekgiyev 2 years of imprisonment in an ordinary-security correctional labor colony and K. Karadzhanova 3 years of imprisonment, but the sentence was suspended since she is supporting minor children. The actions of A. Rakhmanov, secretary of the executive committee of the rural soviet who shamed the high title of party member, have been described in a report to the Vekil'-Bazar-skiy Rayon Party Committee. The dossier on K. Karadzhanova's daughter has been sent to the commission for affairs of minors of the Bakhardenskiy Rayon Executive Committee. The marriage concluded between B. Bekgiyev and A., which involved both evasion and violation of the law, was annulled by the court.

One might end the story here. But wouldn't that be too soon? After all, something of this kind could occur only with the tacit consent of dozens of people. It is especially disturbing that there was no one among them who raised his voice in defense of justice and legality. A wall of indifference.... How could members of Komsomol and members of the party, political activists in rural areas, end up behind it?

The decree of the CC CPSU entitled "On Further Improvement of the Ideological Effort and Political Education" straightforwardly says: "The educational effort is considerably less effective where there is a gap between words and deeds, where unity has not been achieved in the organizational, economic and ideological efforts." As we see, what we have said has a direct bearing on the situation that took shape on the Kolkhoz imeni Tel'man. The court has no power to impose punishment for this. But everyone should bear the responsibility for the passive position of the onlookers: members of the party and Komsomol on the kolkhoz, the rayon Komsomol committee which promoted B. Bekgiyev to such a responsible position, his comrades. The standards of communist morality are required for this.

7045
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED AT TURKMEN PLENUM

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 1

[Account of Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan held 14 June in Ashkhabad: "Press Release on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan"; for Gapurov speech at Plenum see Daily Report/Soviet Union 18 Jul 79 pp R1-R7]

[Text] The XVIIth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan was held in Ashkhabad on 14 June on the following topic: "On the Decree of the CC CPSU Dated 5 June 1979 and Entitled 'Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan on Progress in Carrying Out the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress' and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization."

M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, delivered an address.

The following took part in discussion of the address: A. A. Durdyev, first secretary of the Ashkhabad City Party Committee; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhouskaya Oblast Party Committee; Kh. Khankuliyev, operator in petroleum and gas extraction of the Kumdagneft' oil-gas production administration; B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauskaya Oblast Party Committee; B. Klydyrkuliyeva, secretary of the party organization of the 40 let VLKSM Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum in Kirovskiy Rayon; A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Maryyskaya Oblast Party Committee; Ye. Khodzhayev, chairman of the Turkmen State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Ch. S. Karryev, chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers; V. I. Arinin, procurator of Turkmen SSR; Ye. T. Mitrin, first secretary of Krasnovodskaya Oblast Party Committee; K. Sakhatmuradov, Turkmen minister of agriculture; V. V. Mikhaylov, second secretary of the Ashkhabadskaya Oblast Party Committee; L. S. Vinogradov, director of the Gaurdak Sulfur Plant; N. Orazmukhamedov, chairman of the Turkmen State Committee for Construction Affairs and Architecture; and T. Atayev, first secretary of the Takhtinskiy Rayon Party Committee.

V. I. Smirnov, sector head of the division for party organizational work of the CC CPSU, spoke at the plenum.

An appropriate decree was adopted concerning the topic discussed.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan also took up organizational matters.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan elected O. I. Ishankuliyeva a candidate for membership in the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan.

The plenum released M. G. Shmidt from his duties as head of the division for party organizational work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan because of his transfer to other work.

The plenum appointed V. A. Khar'kov head of the division for party organizational work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, relieving him of his duties as head of the industrial transport division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan.

S. A. Niyazov was appointed head of the industrial transport division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan.

7045

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN PARTY AKTIV MEETS TO DISCUSS DECREE ON IDEOLOGY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jun 79 pp 1-2

[GruzINFORM report: "For High Effectiveness of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Ideological work must be raised to a higher quality level consistent with the requirements of the developed socialist society and the new tasks in the building of communism. This thought ran through the entire gathering of the Georgian Party Aktiv attended by ideological workers from the republic and its capital. The debates which followed the report of E. A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization for the Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Decree 'On Improving Further Ideological and Political-Educational Work'" were characterized by their many-sided comprehensive approach.

Assessing the condition of ideological-political work in the autonomous republic, said B. V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhazskaya oblast committee, Communist Party of Georgia, we can state with full justification that in recent years the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees have been able to upgrade its effectiveness and results, and intensify the influence of our ideological institutions for the development of the necessary socio-political atmosphere within Abkhaz labor collectives.

The high pace reached in the development of the economy and culture, supported by the international family of working people of the Abkhazskaya ASSR in the Ninth Five Year Plan and the past period of the 10th Five Year Plan were visible proof of the correctness of the charted course and the effectiveness of the work done. The successes achieved are the result of the unity and unbreakable friendship among members of all nations and nationalities inhabiting our autonomous republic.

Comrade Adleyba stated that the patriotic and international education of the working people requires of us maximum thoughtfulness and attentiveness, as well as particular tactfulness in doing our ideological work. The topical nature of these problems is felt with particular urgency precisely now—in the period of the active implementation of the familiar CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees and the decrees of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee on the Abkhazskaya ASSR. The point is that in order to implement the tremendous construction program all forces, energy, experience, and knowledge of every party member and working person in the autonomous republic must be mobilized. Soberly assessing our shortcomings, and relying on acquired positive experience, the speaker concluded, we are fully resolved to energize the educational work of party, trade union, and komsomol organizations, to upgrade the level of party and economic training, and to intensify the effectiveness of materials carried by the press, radio, and television.

N. V. Gurgenzidze, second secretary of the Tbilisi City Party Committee, Communist Party of Georgia, stated that to each one of us the CPSU Central Committee Decree "On Improving Further Ideological and Political-Educational Work" is a rich source from which we must draw knowledge, experience, and advice. It has enriched our ideological arsenal, broadened the horizons of creative activity, stimulated the search for new means to improve the work, and encouraged us critically to review the content and methods of our work with the people.

The Tbilisi City Party Committee has already approved at its plenum a comprehensive plan for action in this direction. Such plans have already been developed by the rayon party committees. Within the short time following the adoption of the central committee decree, we have tried to shift the main burden of our practical activities to intensifying the efficiency and concreteness of the propaganda and education work and to linking it closely with economic and political tasks.

The speaker stated that measures such as the opening of the youth workers theater in Gldanskiy area, the conclusion of new cooperation contracts between the Georgian SSR Ministry of Culture and the working people of Zavodskiy and Leninskiy rayons, and the formulation of new methods for maintaining practical contacts between the collectives of working people and schools, on the one hand, and creative unions and cultural institutions on the other, play an important role. The main thing now is to elaborate a system for their implementation and to plan each new development efficiently and scientifically.

The speaker mentioned the need for the active utilization in ideological activities of the great scientific potential of the city, the need for a better selection of cadres holding important positions in educational work, and the need to pay greater attention to the upbringing of young people and adolescents. Currently, implementing the call of the 37th City Party

Conference of "Let Us Turn Tbilisi into a Model Communist City," the city and rayon party committees are paying particular attention to work with all population categories at home and at work and in the schools, extensively involving in this work representatives of all social organizations and administrative organs.

The floor was given to D. I. Guguchiya, kolkhoz chairman in Kakhati village, Zugdidskiy Rayon, who said the following: Our kolkhoz imeni K. Marks, is one of the biggest multisectorial farms in the rayon. The farm numbers 130 party members and over 300 komsomol members. They attend courses and seminars offering party, komsomol, and economic training. Such training is an important prerequisite for increasing the initiative and labor activeness of the working people in the struggle for the successful implementation of the stipulations of the 25th Party Congress.

Of late the kolkhoz's party and komsomol organizations have noticeably improved their party-organizational and ideological work. This has made it possible to achieve major successes in the implementation of plans for social and economic development. Compared with 1972 the farm's gross income has tripled. At the beginning of this year it exceeded three million rubles.

The expansion of the kolkhoz's economy makes it possible to change the appearance of the village and to allocate substantial funds for the building of children's preschool institutions and schools. Recently we completed the building of three kindergartens, an intersovkhoz polyclinic, a palace of culture, and a sports stadium-race course. We improved 20 kilometers and asphalted 8 kilometers of rural roads. We have four public libraries with a selection of 17,000 books. Embellishing the village center is the building of the extended day secondary school for 710 students. The students are fed two meals daily at the kolkhoz's expense. A seven-year music training course and a dance studio, attended by 220 students, have been organized at the school.

A second extended day secondary school for 350 students is under construction paid out with kolkhoz funds. Such concern for the growing generation has yielded positive results: in recent years 130 school graduates have remained in their native village. This year all 43 tenth-graders expressed the desire to work in the kolkhoz.

N. A. Gugunava, secretary of the Adzharskaya Oblast Party Committee, Communist Party of Georgia, stated that the Adzharskaya Oblast party organization has developed an efficient system for the organization of ideological work. Each unit within its organizational mechanism, style, and methods are tirelessly being improved. Innovations dictated by life are being applied. Using the efforts of the scientists working in the autonomous republic, the oblast party committee set up a problems council which works on the problems of upgrading the effectiveness and quality of ideological activities. A comprehensive approach and long-term planning make it possible to properly determine the basic directions of ideological work and to sensibly coordinate the activities of propaganda and agitation facilities.

Yet, Comrade Gugunava also noted that many shortcomings and unresolved problems remain in the ideological work of the oblast party organization. Problems of the dynamic development of the socio-economic and spiritual life of contemporary society are not being fully taken into consideration in the course of information and education work. Not all units on the ideological front meet the requirements of the molding of the new man under developed socialist conditions, as is demanded of us by the CPSU Central Committee decree. A profound study of the reasons for shortcomings would reveal that our ideological cadres directly working with the aktiv are not always in step with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the rapidly changing conditions of our life. Occasionally they lack civic maturity and an active position in life.

Taking into consideration the specific features of the autonomous republic, we pay great attention to developing in the working people, the youth in particular, political vigilance and promote its military-patriotic education. A great deal is being done also to develop in seamen sailing to foreign countries a proper class approach to the assessment of contemporary events.

I am pleased to note that our republic has already taken the initial steps in the decisive struggle against propaganda cliches. This is confirmed by the classes within the party training system at the Tbilisi Electric Locomotives Manufacturing Plant, noted G. A. Metonidze, head of a communist labor brigade of electricians in the enterprise. At one of the Marxism-Leninism courses a class was taught by E. A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee. As one of the students attending the course, I would like to point out that this class was a significant event, as a number of topical problems affecting ideological work, production, and all realms of life were raised.

All 20 students and the members of their brigade launched the initiative to complete their 10th Five Year Plan assignments ahead of schedule, on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. An interesting initiative was launched by a group of propagandists who set out to study unused internal reserves. This project has not been completed as yet. Preliminary estimates, however, already indicate that such reserves will enable the collective of the Elektrovozostroitel' Production Association to achieve an output of 500,000 rubles over and above its pledges by the end of the year. We see in this the effectiveness of political training and its close links with life and with vital production problems.

In his address the speaker mentioned the insufficient work of the administrative organs, including the fact that of late conferences and meetings have become more frequent, thus distracting the people away from their main work. Our mass information media have begun to work better. However, materials written in a dry bureaucratic language are frequently published.

Describing certain achievements in ideological work, A. F. Kozayev, first secretary of the Tskhinvali City Party Committee, Communist Party of Georgia, dealt essentially with shortcomings in the communist education of the working people.

The party organizations, said he, have still done little to implement the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress on ensuring the unity of ideological-political, labor, and moral education. So far party, soviet, and economic organs, and the trade unions and the komsomol have not as yet coordinated their efforts. The fact that propaganda is not always successful in mounting an offensive against the opposites of our society may be confirmed by the recently disclosed cases of squandering state funds by the landscaping office, and abuses of official position in the city's communications center. The guilty officials were punished. However, reports on unhealthy actions could not fail to reach the party members. These organizations were frequently visited by personnel of the city party committee as well. Why did they remain indifferent to such facts?

Having drawn the proper conclusions, the speaker went on to say, we organized systematic meeting between city party committee secretaries and workers, directly at the enterprises. Such meetings enabled us to expose substantial shortcomings in the communal economy department of the city executive committee, and in trade and public catering. These items were discussed by the city party committee bureau.

Unfortunately, the speaker went on to say, occasionally we ignore and fail to react to manifestations of immorality such as parasitism, cynicism, hypocrisy, and disrespect for the people. It is not astounding that many such immoral people turn into demagogues and careerists, slanderers, and spiteful critics.

Shortcomings in ideological and political education are explained also by the fact that the party organizations do not fully use political and economic training of cadres and lectures and talks to criticize the specific carriers of Philistinism and petit bourgeois mentality.

A. S. Prangishvili, Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Vice President, noted that the party expects more of the social scientists in resolving the problem of maintaining the foundations of propaganda and agitation on a high scientific level.

As a result of the major changes which have taken place in the life of the republic in recent times, ideological work and the development of scientific thinking have become the subject of constant attention, support, and concern on the part of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee. The social sciences institutes of the Georgian Academy of Sciences have considerably upgraded the level of scientific studies of problems related to ideological and political-educational work. All social sciences institutes of the

Georgian Academy of Sciences set up departments for political and ideological problems and problems of foreign ideological currents. Such departments have achieved major successes in their work.

The party demands of the ideological institutes that they describe convincingly, with the help of specific examples, the nature of the achievements of the developed socialist society and to indicate the means for its growth into a communist society. These problems are subjects of comprehensive studies on the part of all social science institutes.

The CPSU Central Committee decree draws the attention to the need for all-around strengthening of the ties linking the family, the school, and the public. In this connection the so-called "double moral bookkeeping" which appears in such interrelationships causes great harm. For example, a number of parents exist who claim to favor "socialist ideology" while in fact engage in antisocial activities. This cannot fail to have an adverse effect on the education of the growing generation. We are greatly lagging in ideological-educational work with parents. The time has come to find new and effective methods for such work.

Comrade Prangishvili dealt extensively with problems related to the sociological and sociopsychological study of ideological work and noted that so far it has not been possible to organize a sociological center under the Georgian Academy of Sciences Presidium. He raised the question of helping the Academy of Sciences to organize such a center and of the need to formulate a general plan for laying a firm material base under the social science institutes of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Problems of strengthening the discipline and of the moral education of the individual are resolved in Rustavi on a qualitatively new level, said in his address R. M. Georgadze, first secretary of the Rustavi City Party Committee, Communist Party of Georgia. The initiative of the Rustavi metallurgical workers of "not even a single laggard or violator of discipline!", approved by the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, carries a powerful ideological charge and has become a manual for action guiding the city's labor collectives and an important incentive in the labor and moral education of the people. The party organization has acquired a certain practical experience in the creation of an efficient system for the education of the working people. The system developed in the course of the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Communist Party of Georgia Congress, and the implementation of the stipulations of the familiar decrees of the CPSU Central Committee pertaining to the Georgian party organization.

Comprehensive systems for controlling socialist labor discipline have been applied and are operating at a number of enterprises and organizations. Commissions have been set up contributing to strengthening state, labor, and

production discipline and public order, along with workers' honor councils. Having improved the coordination of activities of trade union, komsomol, and economic organs and mass information and propaganda media, the city's party committees and primary party organizations are working to channel it within a single stream, meeting the common tasks of shaping the high qualities of man and struggling against the opposites of socialist morality.

The proper efficiency of the organizational mechanism for moral upbringing in the shop party organizations of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant and individual work with the people, and the positive living and working example of veterans and production innovators largely predetermined the leading position attained by the collective. For a number of years the plant has stably fulfilled state plans. Its personnel have launched valuable initiatives and are in the vanguard of the socialist competition.

The next speaker was A. A. Shabanov, chief designer of the department for man-made installations of the Tbilisi branch of the Kavzheldorproyekt Institute, and head of the seminar on international relations of the party bureau of the Transcaucasian Railroad Administration. On behalf of his fellow propagandists he stated: A great deal has been accomplished so far to upgrade our prestige. The significance of our work has been particularly emphasized. The propagandists are interested in a number of problems, the most important among which is that of cadres. It is no secret that the occasionally undeserved promotion of one or another worker, improper use of moral and material incentives, or equalization adversely affect the moral-psychological climate in the collective. That is why the new method for promotion to leading positions—taking into consideration the view of the collective—should be disseminated. Creating a promotion reserve, maximum efforts must be devoted so that people trained to work as managers acquire the skill of engaging in educational work.

The Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must extensively undertake to develop the problem of ideological-educational work. Some problems to be developed include means to energize the training process, improvements in the party management of training, the Marxist-Leninist training of cadres, methods used for the international upbringing of the working people, improving the propaganda of the advantages of mature socialism, the development of socialist democracy, and many others.

A. M. Overchuk, member of the military council and chief of the Transcaucasian Military District Command Political Administration, stated that the CPSU Central Committee decree has stipulations directly concerning ideological work in the army and navy. The party calls for intensifying the educational role of the Soviet armed forces, service in which provides outstanding training in labor and military skills, moral purity, courage, patriotism, and comradeship.

The speaker discussed the tremendous importance of the SALT treaty initialed between the USSR and the United States. Yet, he emphasized, the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed. World reaction has not abandoned its plans for preparations for a new world war, a war against the USSR and the socialist comity.

He cited facts in his address proving that commanders and political workers have begun to approach with greater initiative the search for new effective ways and means of ideological work. The material and technical base of political and educational work has been strengthened. A museum of the history of the district's troops is under construction. Extensive work is being done by the military council, the political organs, and the party organizations, taking into consideration the deployment of troops on the territory of the Transcaucasian republics and the multinational composition of military collectives, in efforts to strengthen the friendship, brotherhood, and international upbringing of the personnel. It has been decided to use, to this effect, all available opportunities and, above all, the preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet system in Georgia and the bicentennial of the joining of Georgia and Russia.

The speaker paid particular attention to the intensification of the military-patriotic upbringing of the young people and the training of adolescents for military service. In conclusion he spoke of the fruitfulness of the joint plans formulated by the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee and the political administration of the Transcaucasian Military District Command in the implementation of ideological measures.

He was followed by writer N. V. Dumbadze. The new CPSU Central Committee decree, he said, is the most outstanding document of the developed socialist country and proof of the even broader democratization of our people's state.

Democracy is a more complex institution of state management than dictatorship. Under the conditions governing its triumph, every citizen must display greater responsibility and spiritual maturity. The absence of such qualities may bring about a situation in which some people may misinterpret the wise decisions of the party, use them for malicious purposes, and hinder their implementation. However, along with this concern, the speaker stated, I experience a feeling of calm pride in my republic which, for the past seven years has been living a new life imbued with the spirit of reorganization activities. It is precisely thanks to this feeling that we have been able to accomplish so much over the past seven years. For six consecutive years the republic has been awarded the red challenge banners and has been able to regain its good reputation. This does not mean in the least that today we could feel complacent or that we have acquired the right to judge others on the basis of our lofty positions. The speaker spoke of the unresolved problems facing the republic's public and, particularly, the writers.

The vice of graphomania still exists and the shelves in stores frequently bend under the weight of totally meaningless books. Literary output of very doubtful qualities has been praised for a number of years. There still exists infinite aspirations and ambitions to achieve recognition and gain titles and positions.

The speaker discussed the grayness and impersonality of some publications, and the tendency to flatter and engage in eulogistic overpraise.

Mentioning the historical significance of the Vienna talks on the limitation of strategic weapons, Comrade Dumbadze said: I must express my feelings of infinite gratitude to the person who is tirelessly sowing the good seeds of peace throughout the world. Thank you, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for the untroubled peaceful sleep granted our children, our grandchildren, and ourselves.

N. A. Kakauridze, secretary of the Kutaisi City Party Committee, Communist Party of Georgia, said that the CPSU Central Committee decree makes it incumbent upon us critically to reassess, yet once again, the experience and methods of ideological work, reveal the profound reasons of existing shortcomings and consider even positive experience from a critical angle.

In recent years the Kutaisi party organization has tried to find effective means for the ideological-political, labor, and moral upbringing of the masses. This, precisely, predetermined the growth of the city's socio-economic potential. The achievements of the people of Kutaisi in the all-union socialist competition have been noted five consecutive times with the red challenge banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee. However, guided by the decree, today we must speak of the still unresolved painful problems of our activities.

The profound study of the CPSU Central Committee decree leads to the conclusion that it revolves around the requirement of upgrading the quality level of all ideological work, for a direct, simplistic-formal approach to it yields opposite results and causes great harm to all our activities.

The decree notes the disproportion between the quality of information and ideological-educational work and the dynamic nature of socio-economic processes and the increased educational and cultural standards of the Soviet people. In this light, one of the main tasks is to provide information to the masses on problems related to the country's economy, international life, party foreign policy, culture, and life style. The quality of this information depends, entirely and fully, on the skill and degree of information of the ideological workers themselves. The information they possess must be as complete and operative as possible.

R. V. Gordeziani, secretary of the party committee of the Tbilisi State University, took the floor. Noting that in recent years a great deal was accomplished in the republic to improve ideological-educational work in higher educational institutions, he stated that this is merely a small percentage of what remains to be accomplished. The basic criterion to be used in the evaluation of our entire ideological-educational work is the opinion of the broad range of students on the effectiveness of our activities. This opinion, most frankly voiced by the student youth, does not give us the right to be complacent. We could say that currently the social activeness of the students has been greatly enhanced. This is a major achievement of the political and educational work done by our party.

As was noted in the CPSU Central Committee decree, we must upgrade the militancy, the aggressive nature of our propaganda. Everyone clearly realizes today that the implementation of this requirement implies the existence of a sufficient number of people who could lead and enthuse their audiences through their knowledge and force of persuasion. It is the purpose of the higher school to raise such people.

Unfortunately, many among those entrusted with the noble propaganda mission in fact limit themselves to applying familiar information whose interpretation is frequently quite primitive.

Our main duty is to raise the young people in an international, a patriotic spirit. It is the cornerstone of all ideological work. Every year the university is the recipient of many expressions of gratitude for raising the students in a spirit of high civic-mindedness. Our students bring fame to the title of university alumni. They are active propagandists of internationalism in many parts of the country and abroad.

O. D. Kinkladze, Georgian SSR minister of education, stated that the present meeting of the party aktiv was the logical continuation of the great and fruitful work on the ideological-political education of the working people in the republic, carried out by the Georgian Communist Party and its central committee.

For this reason, the speaker said, in my view we should also mention today what has been accomplished and how, in recent years consolidated achievements and, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the CPSU Central Committee decree, continue to improve this work and raise it to a qualitatively new level. The practical means for the solution of this problem were indicated in E. A. Shevardnadze's report.

Today, under the conditions of the developed socialist society, the school is no longer the conventional educational institution engaged in the simple transmittal and mastering of a certain amount of knowledge. It is the most important part of our spiritual life engaged in the communist education of the growing generation.

Comrade Kinkladze further described the measures carried out by the ministry to improve the training-educational process in general educational schools. Today, he said, far greater attention is paid to enabling the school students to acquire not only "ready-made" knowledge but, at the same time, "learn" how to "learn" it. That is how we link the ability to acquire knowledge independently with the development of individual convictions, forming an alloy of knowledge and convictions which, together with practical actions, embodies communist idea-mindedness.

At the same time, we must comprehensively strengthen the links among the family, the school, and the public, as a good tradition which is developing in the republic through the holding of meetings with parents directly at labor collectives.

The new party central committee decree on measures to further improve ideological and political-educational work, said Z. h. K. Shartava, Georgian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, confirms, yet once again, the wisdom of our party, its central committee, its politburo, and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and proves that Lenin's party is the mind, honor, and conscience of our age.

The speaker discussed the changes which have taken place in Georgia in the past 6 - 7 years. Beneficial changes have appeared among the young people as well. The party organizations have faced youth problems. This has yielded results. In recent years the number of young people employed in the republic's national economy has increased sharply while the number of those who, in the past, failed to find a firm position in life or simply avoided socially useful labor has been declining sharply. The number of excellent students in the schools is rising while that of failing students and repeaters is declining. The grade level within the vocational-technical education and VUZ systems has increased.

The most negative manifestation in the life of our youth and educational work with the young people, the speaker went on to say, is formalism and the formal struggle against formalism.

The speaker cited a number of facts proving the existence of such formalism. He dealt extensively with ideological-educational work among university students, noting that the level of study of social sciences and the joint work by social science chairs with the komsomol are lagging behind the increased requirements of our time. There is a need for more frequent meetings, talks, and dialogues between the individual categories of young people and leading personalities in the republic. The young people must be given a more profound explanation of the major successes and changes which have taken place in our republic.

The problem of the ideological-political and moral training of the young people becomes particularly complex and topical in higher educational institutions not only because a number of unresolved problems exist here related

to the comprehensive coordination of the training with the educational processes, said N. Sh. Vasadze, rector of the Tbilisi Pedagogical Institute, but also because substantial shortcomings remain in the continuity between secondary and higher schools. Today the secondary school graduate is a personality with specific social experience, demanding attention. With every passing year the number of party members and young people with production experience is growing among first year students. This means that the social structure of the university students is making its own corrections in the organization of educational work.

We must become aware of the fact that the fate of the successful communist education of the young generation and of the general educational school largely depends on the quality of the professional and ideological-political training of teaching cadres. A differentiated approach to the organization of the process of communist education and comprehensiveness in the formulation of educational work with the students are important. We face a number of problems. But above all, we must critically review the "theory" according to which raising the students in a communist spirit is a matter only for the social sciences departments, even though in a higher educational institution literally everything should be contributing not only to the methodological direction of the training but, above all, to the strengthening of ideological-political upbringing.

Comrade Vasadze discussed the still remaining acute problem of coaching. This is frequently a concealed form of bribery and string-pulling. The issuing of fictitious references on the labor experience of graduates has assumed a mass nature. The party and people's control organs must help in the struggle against this evil.

In his speech G. V. Bedineishvili, editor of the newspaper KOMUNISTI, and chairman of the Georgian Union of Journalists, discussed problems of improving the activities of the press and of upgrading its militancy and effectiveness. This objective, said he, can be achieved only by earning the total trust of the readers in the newspaper which prints the truth, a newspaper considered by the reader as his friend and adviser, a newspaper he trusts.

Unfortunately, Comrade Bedineishvili pointed out, our newspapers and journals are not always on the level of such requirements. Frequently we oversimplify the dialectics of our development. We do not go to the roots of the difficulties. As the CPSU Central Committee decree emphasizes, the fear of discussing topical problems of our social life, the trend to smooth over or bypass unresolved and urgent problems, and the concealment of shortcomings and difficulties existing in real life are incompatible with the tasks which the party sets to ideological-educational work.

The duty of the republic's journalists is to steadfastly implement the instructions of our party's central committee and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev,

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, on the democratization of the current practices of the Soviet press.

Comrade Bedineishvili sharply raised the question of the need to promote a truly party-minded attitude toward criticism.

The CPSU Central Committee decree assigns a high mission in the communist education of the working people to the cultural institutions, said O. V. Taktakishvili, Georgian SSR minister of culture and USSR people's artist. We must acknowledge that, in this respect, Georgian art is still insufficiently linked with the toiling masses and that, despite a certain energizing of the work, it still does not fully meet party requirements.

A movement containing a number of aspects has been developed to surmount this. One of them is the conclusion of corporation contracts between men of culture and working people of enterprises, establishments and rayons. Such a contract was concluded, for example, with Zavodskiy Rayon in Tbilisi. We invite the members of this aktiv, should they find it possible, to be present in this very hall, on 27 June, to participate in the solemn initialing of a similar contract with Leninskiy Rayon. This event will be particularly noted by the opening of the new state theater in the rayon.

The ties with autonomous republics are strengthening. The profound and comprehensive study of the work of cultural institutions in Yugo-Osetiya was the basis of the joint decree promulgated by the oblast party committee and the collegium of the Ministry of Culture. It calls for the further strengthening of their material and technical base, and the energizing of activities. Currently such plans are being successfully implemented.

Similar work is being done in the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya autonomous republics.

Monumentary propaganda is in a state of upsurge. This art, linked with the most profound processes of our life, has become the symbol of the new times. One cannot remain indifferent to the dedication of memorials in Gurdzhaani and Poti, and of the new monuments in Marneuli and Gori. They have not only embellished cities and villages but have become a powerful impulse in the spiritual life of the people.

The restoration of the most valuable monuments of Georgian architecture has been extensively developed in the republic. The new system for the protection of monuments, recently developed in our republic, is an example to others. This includes the voluntary society for the protection of monuments, first of its kind in the country.

Our meeting, said G. Sh. Ordzhonikidze, first secretary of the board of the Georgian Union of Composers, is taking place under a tremendous impression made by the SALT treaty initialed in Vienna. The treaty became possible as a result of the lengthy and intensive work done by the CPSU Central Committee

Politburo and the personal contribution of L. I. Brezhnev in the preparations for and holding of this meeting, the strengthening of universal peace, restraining the arms race, and developing mutually profitable cooperation among countries belonging to different social systems.

The CPSU Central Committee decree on improving ideological work, Comrade Ordzhonikidze said, is aimed at operating on a long-term basis. The CPSU Central Committee is expressing its profound belief that the avoidance of open discussion of topical problems of social life is incompatible with the tasks of ideological-educational work. The party openly states that such an approach does not help but, conversely, hinders the solution of vital problems.

Speaking of problems facing the Georgian Union of Composers, the speaker emphasized that, occasionally, we present to the audiences works of music lacking artistic value. This is due only to our formal attitude toward our main obligation which is to contribute to the creation of highly artistic and high idea-minded works, and promote only that which is worthy of promotion.

We are still failing to do everything possible to discover, collect, and study Georgian folk songs. Many melodies have been lost forever, for we have been unable to record them as sung by the old people. Furthermore, we have not tried particularly hard to promote in our children love for musical folklore. Georgian folk songs belong not only to us, Georgians, but to all mankind. This is a common cultural resource and we must safeguard it for the future generations. We can preserve songs only if they are sung, if they are loved by our children like their native tongue, as a powerful means for the expression of thoughts and feelings.

The meeting of the republic's party aktiv unanimously approved and adopted as a strict manual for action and implementation and as a battle program for action the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvements in Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

The participants in the meeting welcomed with deep satisfaction the SALT treaty signed in Vienna, a treaty which became possible thanks to the systematic peaceful policy of our party and government and the personal contribution of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the tireless fighter for peace.

The meeting of the party aktiv clearly proved the close unity of the republic's party organization rallied around the Leninist central committee, its politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, and its readiness to answer the CPSU Central Committee decree with new successes and accomplishments in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the assignments of the 10th Five Year Plan.

The meeting was marked by principle-minded Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. It effectively earmarked the adoption of specific measures aimed at further improving ideological and political-educational work and all aspects of the communist education of the working people in the republic.

The meeting adopted a decree and a plan for basic organizational and mass-political measures of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving Further Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

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GAPUROV HITS PROBLEMS WITH YOUTH, RELIGION, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Jul 79 pp 1-3

[Report on 18th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan held in Ashkhabad on 20 July 1979: "Ideological Work—at the Contemporary Level (From the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan)"]

Information Communication on the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan

On 20 July, the scheduled 18th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan was held in Ashkhabad. The plenum discussed the tasks of the republic party organization relating to the fulfillment of the decree of the CC CPSU "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work."

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan M.G. Gapurov presented a report.

In the discussions on the report there spoke at the plenum candidate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, first secretary of the Ashkhabad Party Gorkom A.A. Durdyev, president of TSSR Academy of Sciences, board chairman of TSSR Znanive Society A.G. Babayev, first secretary of the Maryyskiy Party Obkom A. Akgayev, the rector of Turkmen State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy S.N. Muradov, first secretary of Tashauzskiy Party Obkom B. Atayev, candidate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, chairman of Turkmen Republic Trade-Union Council O.I. Ishankuliyeva, second secretary of Chardzhouskiy Party Obkom A.N. Babkin, machine operator of Bayram-Ali Oil-and-Fat Combine Ye.U. Borisova, second secretary of Krasnovodskiy Party Obkom B. Tagandurdyev, chief of administration of Central Asian State Steamship Line K.A. Yesin, secretary

of Ashkhabadskiy Party Obkom O.I. Bocharov, chairman of board of TSSR Journalists Union, director of Turkmeninform A. Mamedov, first secretary of Nebit-Dag Party Gorkom S.G. Bagramov, chairman of Pravda Kolkhoz in Tedzhenskiy Rayon A. Dosov, first secretary of Kunya-Urgenchskiy Party Raykom K. Urayev.

In regard to the examined question, the plenum adopted an appropriate decree. Measures were approved for improving ideological and political educational work, its forms and methods.

Instructor A.A. Grishkevich of the Propaganda Department of the CC CPSU took part in the work of the plenum.

[Excerpt] On 20 July the 18th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan was held. Member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan M.G. Gapurov presented a report "Tasks of the Republic Party Organization on Fulfilling the CC CPSU Decree 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work.'"

"The development of Soviet society," M.G. Gapurov said, "is proceeding under the growing influence of the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Its ideas have become a tremendous mobilizing forces in the implementation of scheduled economic and social tasks and plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Under the party's leadership there are provided further dynamic growth of the national economy, strengthening of the country's defense power and better well-being of the workers.

"The clear-cut and principled foreign policy of the CPSU is being consistently carried out; it is promoting an increase in the international prestige of the Soviet state and the whole socialist community and is making a decisive contribution to the relaxation of tension and affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"This is borne out by such notable events taking place recently as the Soviet-French talks at the highest level, the talks between the Soviet and Yugoslav leadership and the visit of a delegation headed by General Secretary CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the Hungarian People's Republic.

"At the center of attention of the world public at the present time are the results of the talks of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with the President of the United States J. Carter, in the course of which the new Soviet-American Treaty on Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons was signed and other questions of mutual interest were discussed.

"Our people deeply realize that all that has been achieved in the field of internal and foreign policy is the result of the guiding and directing activity of the Communist Party and its undeviating Leninist general course.

"Together with all the fraternal peoples of our multinational socialist Motherland, the workers of Turkmenistan have unlimited faith in the party and unanimously approve the untiring and determined work of the Central Committee and the Politburo CC CPSU headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev."

In speaking of the achievements of our country, the speaker pointed out the strength of the Soviet economy, the rate of growth of science and culture, the undeviating rise of the people's living standard. "And regardless of what question might come up, the party proceeds from the assumption that at the center of any work is man, that all our achievements depend on people, on the level of their consciousness, readiness and will to make their contribution to the common national cause."

"The Communist Party has and is directing tremendous efforts for the education of the people, constantly being guided by V.I. Lenin's instruction to the effect that '...the development of the consciousness of the masses remains, as always, the basis and principal content of our work...'

"Creatively developing what has been achieved, the 25th CPSU Congress set the task of a comprehensive approach to ideological work on the basis of a close unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education with account being taken of the special features of different groups of workers."

"In implementing the directives of the congress, the CC CPSU only recently promulgated a number of important decrees, including such as on the experience of a comprehensive solution of problems of ideological educational work, on the tasks of party teaching and strengthening of economic education, guidance of mass information and propaganda media, enhancement of the role of oral political agitation and propaganda lectures, further development of amateur artistic work, on improvement of cultural services for the rural population. A series of all-union scientific-practical conferences and gatherings on topical problems of ideological work has been held."

"A major contribution to the development of Leninist principles of communist education and forming of a Marxist-Leninist outlook among workers is being made by the works of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev: a two-volume collection 'Current Problems of CPSU Ideological Work' and the trilogy 'Malaya Zemlya' [Little Land], 'Rebirth' and 'Virgin Lands' were awarded the Lenin Prize."

"New evidence of the constant concern of the party concerning communist education of the masses is the CC CPSU decree 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work.' On the basis of a deep and thorough analysis it gives the results of work in this field in recent years and outlines measures for eliminating existing defects and also determines the tasks of party organizations, all ideological institutions for raising the level and quality of political work among the masses."

"A document of tremendous mobilizing and inspiring strength for the republic party organization is also the CC CPSU decree 'Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan on the Work of Fulfilling the Decisions

of the 25th CPSU Congress,' which points out quite acutely with principled character significant defects and weaknesses in ideological work and directs the serious attention of party organizations of the republic to its further improvement so that ideological and political educational work meets more fully the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

"Communists and ideological cadres of Turkmenistan received with great satisfaction the CC CPSU decree in which they see the Leninist approach of the Central Committee of our party to problems of communist education of the workers and its constant concern for ideological-political education.

"The fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent decisions of the CC CPSU and the foundation-laying directives and recommendations of L.I. Brezhnev have made it possible for our party to do a great deal in deepening of ideological-educational work, increasing effectiveness and strengthening the tie of propaganda to life. At the same time, as pointed out in the CC CPSU decree, many weaknesses and defects, some quite significant, are to be found in the organization of information and mass political work.

"The main one is that its quality does not always meet the growing requirements of Soviet people, that it has not adapted to all those changes which have occurred in the spiritual life of contemporary Soviet society and that it does not always take into account the character of the sharply exacerbating struggle in the international arena.

"In the process of the social-economic changes taking place in our society, the life experience of people is being enriched, new relations are coming into being among collectives, in the family and in everyday life, civil living traditions, customs and rituals are changing. All this is arising under the influence of the ideological work of the party and at the same time demands its improvement, improvement in work on the forming of public opinion in full conformity to reality and to the interests of building communism.

"Of no less importance to the life of our society are foreign political factors. The general crisis of capitalism is intensifying. The struggle of the toiling masses against capital is growing. The ideals of socialism are acquiring an increasingly attractive force. In this setting the apologists of imperialism and Maoists are using all resources and methods: lies, slander, deceit, treachery, sabotage, instigation and the like. They are always trying to pit the peoples of our country against each other and the Communist Party and to weaken the belief of Soviet people in the ideas of scientific communism.

"Foreign centers of falsehood and disinformation are markedly activating their inimical activity against Turkmen SSR. They are spreading disinformation about the republic, conducting an unbridled propaganda of revisionism, nationalism, panturkism, panislamism and attempting, on the one hand, to distort the real achievements of Turkmen SSR in the field of political,

social-economic and cultural development and, on the other, to judge socialist changes in the republic from nationalistic positions.

"One of the chief objectives of the hostile propaganda is, as the bourgeois ideologists themselves acknowledge, the creation in the republic of a so-called 'internal opposition with a nationalist undertone.' Various methods and means have been made subordinate to this task: dissemination of tendentious selected 'information,' slanderous malicious fabrications about the life of workers in Turkmenistan.

"A most important mission of party organizations and all ideological cadres is to unmask most decisively the falseness of imperialist propaganda with which the propaganda of Beijing's chauvinists and aggressors is now cooperating, to increase political vigilance and to provide a worthy rebuff to ideological diversions, every kind of apolitical judgments, hostile rumors and slander.

"The tremendous growth of the material and spiritual potential of the country and successes in the fight for peace, as is emphasized in the CC CPSU decree, have created broad possibilities for the realization of the program objectives of the CPSU in the area of formation of a communist consciousness in people.

"This is why the party's Central Committee draws the attention of party organizations, ideological institutions, propaganda cadres and the entire ideological aktiv to the urgent need of raising the ideological educational and information work to a higher qualitative level. Strengthening the relation of this work to life and to the solution of political and economic problems and developing the aggressive character of political and educational measures.

"These requirements stem from the Leninist instruction that all propaganda must be based on the political experience of economic construction, on living, concrete examples and on intent attention to the everyday side of life, where most of all the new is being built, where most of all attention, publicity and public criticism of what is unworthy and the appeal to learn from the good.

"Republic party organizations are engaging in the fulfillment of these principled positions, basing themselves on the experience of ideological educational work accumulated in recent years. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan in May 1976 had thoroughly examined the question of the tasks of the republic party organization on further improving mass-political work in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. A deep analysis of the comprehensive approach to the education of workers in the light of the decisions of the party congress and growth of the role of the rural intelligentsia in its implementation was made in March 1978 at a republic scientific-practical conference.

"A serious study of questions of ideological work was made at primary party organizations, at rayon, city and oblast election party meetings and at party conferences.

"The state of ideological educational work in Takhtinskiy, Sakar-Chaginskiy and Khalachskiy rayon party organizations was studied comprehensively at rayon meetings of the party aktiv with an invitation being extended to ideological workers of Tashauzskaya, Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya oblasts to attend them. The party organization of Chardzhoukhimstroy Trust made a comprehensive study of ideological work.

"Ways of increasing the effectiveness of ideological-political, labor and moral education of workers in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the theses and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book 'Current Problems of CPSU Ideological Work' were discussed in January 1979 at a republic scientific-practical conference in the city of Chardzhou.

"An important place was given to problems of ideological work by the 17th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan in discussing the question 'On the Decree of the CC CPSU "Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan on Work in Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress" and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization.'

"A great deal of attention was devoted to questions of ideological work at other plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. Just since the 25th congress, more than 100 questions pertaining to various sectors and problems of ideological education work were examined at meetings of the bureau and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. Problems of ideological work have started to be more frequently discussed at plenums of party obkoms. Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations are giving more attention to political educational work.

"Comprehensive and long-range planning of ideological work has become part of the practice of oblast, city, rayon and primary party organizations.

"Nebit-Dag, Cheleken and Chardzhou party gorkoms and Khalachskiy, Gyaurskiy, Iolotanskiy and Kizyl-Arvatskiy party raykoms are directing more concretely the ideological educational process. An example of purposeful work in the field of ideology and political education is shown by the party organization of the Ashkhabad Aircraft Enterprise and the locomotive depot of Ashkhabad Station, the Chardzhou Superphosphate Plant imeni V.I. Lenin, the Mary Cotton Ginning Plant, the Cheleken Industrial Carbon Plant, the kolkhozes Kommunizm in Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon, imeni Khalturin in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, imeni Kuybyshev in Takhtinskiy Rayon, Sotsializm in Ashkhabadskiy, 40 Let TSSR in Tashauzskiy Rayon, Kommunizm in Sakar-Chaginskiy and Put' Leninizma Sovkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon.

"At the same time, as has been perfectly fairly noted in the CC CPSU decree on the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, we have not provided a completely comprehensive approach to ideological educational work. There has been inadequate coordination of the educational efforts of all sections of the party organizations, soviet, public and economic organs and ideological organs for the purpose of achieving complete and rational interaction of existing means and forms of ideological influence on the masses.

"In November 1977 the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan in discussing the question 'On the Work of the Party Organization of Maryyskaya Oblast on the Fulfillment of the Recommendations of the 25th CPSU Congress on the Comprehensive Approach to the Education of Workers' directed the attention of the party obkom to serious deficiencies in the work. A check shows that these deficiencies are being eliminated slowly. At Mary Gorkom, a number of raykoms and primary party organizations, the work has been reduced to the compilation of not always well-thought-out and often simply formal plans.

"But the reason for this is simple: many local personnel poorly understand what and, most important, how should be done, what involves a comprehensive approach and how it should be carried out. Because of this many most important questions are eliminated from the field of vision of obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and many primary party organizations. Unfortunately the party obkom and its secretaries Comrades A. Akgayev and A. Yasmukhamedov have not always critically evaluated the state of affairs.

"Serious defects and lapses in ideological and political educational work are permitted to occur by Kazandzhikskiy, Bakhardenskiy, Charshanginskiy, Dargan-Atinskiy, Kalininskiy, Kunya-Urgenchskiy, Maryyskiy and Karakumskiy party raykoms. Problems of political educational work are being handled extremely poorly by Kizyl-Atrerskiy Party Raykom. Its secretaries and personnel of the section of propaganda and agitation are doing a poor job of working on themselves, are handling badly questions of content, forms and methods of ideological and political educational work and do not grasp the state of affairs of primary party organizations, labor collectives and do not know the ideological situation or the mood of people.

"At a number of party organizations of Vekil'-Bazarskiy, Kaakhkinskiy, Karakalinskiy, Krasnovodskiy and Tel'manskiy rayons, political educational work is organized unsatisfactorily; it is conducted unsystematically, without consideration of problems facing collectives and of difficulties in solving them."

Subsequently, Comrade Gapurov noted that in the fulfillment of the CC CPSU decree "On Tasks of Party Training in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress" and "On the Work of the Party Organizations of the Bashkirskaya ASSR on Increasing the Role of Economic Education of Workers in Improving Efficiency and Quality of Work in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," party organizations in the republic achieved positive results in Marxist-Leninist education of cadres of communists, komsomols and the nonparty aktiv.

"Last school year more than 536,000 communists, komsomols and nonparty people studied within the system of party, komsomol and economic education in schools of communist labor and people's universities, which constituted about two-thirds of persons working in the republic's national economy.

"A characteristic feature of the school year was mass study in all parts of party and komsomol education of the USSR and TSSR Constitutions and a new course of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev 'Current Problems of CPSU Ideological Work.'

These courses were studied by more than 156,000 persons, or 75.4 percent of the total number of the students in the system of party and komsomol education.

"Teaching is well organized at many party organizations in the cities of Ashkhabad, Chardzhou, Krasnovodsk, Nebit-Dag and Iolotanskiy and Tazhauzskiy rayons.

"Instructive experience in Marxist-Leninist education of supervisory cadres and specialists has been accumulated in the city of Bezmei. Political education in Khalachskiy and Gysurskiy rayons is being conducted in close relationship to life and with specific problems of further development of agricultural production.

"But such is not the case everywhere.

"Studies of political and economic education are still frequently conducted to no purpose and without the necessary return. Taking advantage of absence of control on the part of party organizations, houses and offices of political education, a certain portion of propagandists reduces almost in half the duration of classes, makes weak use of active forms of teaching and of practical assignments for pupils and does not development their creative activity. Some party organizations, of which there are many, show little concern for the training of propagandist cadres and their reserves.

"The problem is to raise higher the level and content of studies and to develop in every possible way interest in theory, to attain greater precision in making up various forms of party training and economic education. It is necessary to make fuller use of the possibilities of the summer season for the training and retraining of propagandist cadres and to increase the role of houses and offices of political education of party committees.

"In propaganda activity, it is necessary, as required by the CC CPSU decrees, to strikingly show the greatness of communist ideals, the all-conquering force of the revolutionary doctrine of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin and the tireless fruitful work of the CPSU and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in strengthening the might of the Soviet Motherland and the growth of the well-being of the people, the historical advantages of socialism, its genuine democracy and humanism and to inculcate in all Soviet people the feeling of pride in the socialist Fatherland, the undestructible fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR and respect for national worth, the national traditions of the Soviet people and intolerance of any manifestations of nationalism.

"A component of ideological activity," the speaker said, "is mass political work and lecturing propaganda among workers. In the time that has elapsed since the 25th CPSU Congress, this work has become perceptibly more active in the republic. But in an evaluation of the work that has been done from the point of view of the growing requirements described in the discussed CC CPSU decree, it must be candidly acknowledged that we can no longer be satisfied with what has been achieved, especially on the side of quality. The chief defect is that talks, reports and lectures do not include all of our people.

At many places these measures are carried out irregularly. The most serious defects are to be found in political work at place of residence, among small collectives and in remote sparsely populated locations and dormitories. It is primarily conducted at the time of election campaigns.

"At a number of collectives of Krasnovodskiy, Karabekaul'skiy, Bayram-Aliyevskiy, Kunya-Urgenchskiy and Bakhardenskiy rayons, talks on political themes, information, lectures and reports at labor collectives are given rarely, party organizations entrust agitation work to poorly trained comrades, as a result of which many talks by political information officers and agitators do not contribute to the mobilization of workers to fulfill standing tasks; they bypass unsolved problems, remain silent about defects and existing difficulties and do not point out ways and means of overcoming them.

"The party organizations of Tedzhenskiy, Karakumskiy, Dargan-Atinskiy, Kalininskiy, Gasan-Kuliyskiy rayons underestimate the role of visual agitation in the education of workers and their mobilization for the solution of economic-political tasks. At many construction sites, enterprises, farms, field stations, the same slogans have been hanging for years; they do not reflect concrete tasks facing collectives. The means of visual agitation are being weakly used for the dissemination of advanced experienced and wide-scale information on the course of fulfillment socialist commitments.

"Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and also primary party organizations must, as required by the CC CPSU decree, determinedly improve mass-political work, lecturing propaganda and decisively eliminate formalism, empty chatter and didacticism from practice. It is necessary to improve the work of organization of Znaniye Society, to bolster the make-up of agitators, political informers, lecturers and speakers with better training communists and kom-somols, to ensure a high quality for their work, to improve the work of reference-information centers and to make better use of modern technical resources, screen, sound and printed visual materials.

"An essential condition of a high level of effectiveness of mass-political work is active participation in it of supervisory cadres. To take council of the people, to learn from them, to convince them--such is the wonderful Leninist tradition of our party. An example of such an attitude to their duty is to be shown by members of the Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, deputies of the Supreme Soviet and local soviets, heads of ministries, state committees, enterprises, and economic organizations of the republic. Unfortunately, some administrators do not find time because of production matters to make an address or have a chat on political or social questions, to meet with young people and to attend kom-somol meetings.

"At many party organizations in the republic, single political days, Leninist Fridays, meetings of directors with workers at place of residence and other interesting forms have been found useful. This can be said, for example, of the party organizations of the cities of Chardzhou, Nebit-Dag, Bezmei and many other places. Positive experience has to be spread in every possible way, and we must see to it that administrators systematically meet with workers and sensitively and attentively deal with their needs and requirements and also listen to public opinion.

"Party organizations frequently lose sight of important aspects of ideological and political education and underestimate, in particular, the influence of religious propaganda. In the CC CPSU decree 'Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan on Work in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress,' the weak work of party committees against religious vestiges is noted with great concern. In the republic, no reduction is taking place in the number of so-called 'holy places.' Under the influence of the Moslem clergy and all sorts of religious charlatans, such survivals as 'dzhinaza' (burial service), 'sunnet' (circumcision) and 'nika' (wedding according to religious rite) still remain alive. Such religious rites are frequently observed by communists, komsomols and the intelligentsia.

"We have spoken a great deal about this, but it must be said directly and candidly that the necessary reaction and practical measures are not to be found locally. A perfectly lawful question arises: why is it like that? It is like that because party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms do not study and do not know the religious situation in cities, rayons, every residential center and labor collective. It is also so because people who are responsible for this sector do not investigate thoroughly the situation and are not acquainted with the true condition or changes that are taking place in the tactics of the clergy. The result is that we work in vain, we try to persuade as a rule nonbelievers and do not work with those who are under the influence of religion.

"The Central Committee in recent years has directed the serious attention of Bakhardenskiy Party Raykom in specially promulgated decrees on the extremely neglected condition of atheistic education of the population and on the need of putting a stop to the pilgrimages of believers to so-called 'holy places' 'ak ishan.' But no positive changes have taken place so far. One gets the impression that on the whole communists of Bakhardenskiy Rayon are powerless in the ideological struggle against a small bunch of religious charlatans.

"The clergy with the toleration of communists and ideological cadres is also openly operating in other of the republic's rayons, especially in Murgabskiy, Kunya-Urgenchskiy, Il'yalinskiy, Kazandzhikskiy and Dargan-Atinskiy rayons. We today again direct the most serious attention of party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations to these facts.

"We cannot and must not ignore numerous cases of payment and receipt of bride money--a most barbaric and shameful occurrence that is incompatible with our Soviet way of life and principles of communist morality. Despite an increase in the struggle against bride money, most cases of it remain undisclosed. Adherents of bride money have become craftier and keener, now they mostly use cash.

"In the struggle against bride money and kaytarma, it is necessary to increase preventive work among the youth and also operational work along the line of the ministry and internal-affairs organs. Here, as never before, it is necessary to take into account some of the specifics of the question. We mean, as study shows, that in many cases the condition promoting the payment and receipt of bride money is submissiveness of young people to the will of their

parents and among parents--the desire for gain. Basically, cupidity rather than tradition (as maintained by some) makes the custom of bride money one of the living survivals of the past.

"Other factors should also be kept in mind. The custom of bride money exists and will continue to exist until party committees and organizations and we communists eliminate indifference to this acute problem from the consciousness of many people, including a certain portion of communists, komsomols and heads of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and rural soviets.

"In the republic there are to be found each year court cases dealing with crimes committed on the soil of survivals of the past in regard to women, such as: degradation of their dignity, marriage of girls who have not yet reached marriageable age and bigamy. We cannot speak calmly of such cases. Indifference is our greatest evil in regard to this question. Don't they know on kolkhozes and sovkhoses what the situation is in this or that family, how the husband behaves in regard to his wife? They know, but they try not to notice it, not to interfere, to ignore it. As shown by practice, crimes of this category are committed for the most part by people with a low level of breeding. The main reason for this is as a rule systematic suppression of the rights of a woman by her husband and his relatives.

"We educate inadequately, and sometimes we do not know how to educate Turkmen girls in the correct understanding of their family and marriage relations. At the age of 14-15 years, they still do not have life experience and are in great need of advice and consultations with parents, physicians, teachers, who still do not deal with these problems. These questions are solved by teenager girls themselves; they solve them in their own way, frequently incorrectly, leading to onerous consequences.

"We work little and poorly with women and girls, do not develop in them public activity, capability of self-defense and the ability to stay out of trouble, not to be silent, not to withdraw into themselves, but to turn for help to the proper organs.

"In the fight against survivals of the old attitude toward women, it is necessary to bolster the role of the women themselves, to raise their general educational, cultural and vocational level and to create for them the necessary living conditions.

"In the system of communist education, work with young people occupies a special place.

"The party organization of Turkmenistan is doing considerable work on improving education of the youth and increasing their creative activity. At the same time, analysis shows that we are still not always showing the necessary concern regarding education and improvement of working conditions, mode of life and leisure of young people. In this important matter, formalism and sometimes even indifference are allowed to seep in.

"The chief teacher of the young citizen has been, is and will be the Soviet school. It in particular is obliged to be the first to help each young man and woman to find the answer not only to the question "What should I be?" but also to the considerably more important one "What sort of person should I be?"

"At the same time we cannot say that the school today completely meets the requirements of preparing young people for work and for life in the broad sense of the world. As before, the school teaches children little and in a timid way independence and respect for work, society and elders. Weak use is made of the opportunity of school self-government, labor, social and political education.

"We cannot but be concerned of the fact that each year about one and a half thousand graduates of schools do not stay for an extended period of time at their work.

"In the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CC CPSU decree on ideological work it is emphasized that one of the chief problems is 'increasing political, labor and moral conditioning of young men and women, inculcating in them the desire for knowledge, culture and occupational skill.'

"Further improvement is needed in the forming of ideological and moral views and convictions of students in the process of labor training and education.

"Party committees together with ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies have still not succeeded in orienting toward school all heads of industrial, transport, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, for which reason the interrelation of schools and labor collectives in the solution of problems of vocational orientation, transfer of labor training to a production basis and expansion of the social and political dealings of pupils and others has still not acquired the character of close collaboration.

"We cannot help but be concerned with the situation relating to training of teacher cadres in our leading VUZ's--Turkmen State University and Turkmen Pedagogic Institute. Paradoxical as it may be, but it is mainly in them that the chief stress is made on training of a teacher-specialist rather than on a pedagog-educator. As a result, many graduates are not ready for handling classes although they possess to an adequate degree the necessary skills for educational work.

"Up to the present time there were to be found among teachers and instructors not only an unscrupulous attitude toward the performance of professional duties, dishonesty, lack of principle but also gross violations of Soviet legality."

"All this attests to the fact that party committees are not paying due attention to work with pedagogic cadres and pupils of general educational schools.

"An important place in the system of education of the growing generation belongs to vocational-technical education. Since questions of further expansion and improvement of the material-technical base of vocational-technical education and of a sharp increase in the share of training of qualified cadres of the mass vocations were examined at the last plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, I would like to direct attention here to certain serious defects in training-educational work.

"In the republic's vocational-technical schools, there is to be observed as before a low level of progress, many dropouts of pupils, especially in rural localities. The network of vocational-technical schools, providing a secondary education is expanding most slowly. Unsatisfactory use is made of the possibility of obtaining a secondary education by pupils of vocational and technical schools in evening schools for working and rural youth, and the number of students in them is growing smaller from year to year.

"Of serious concern are cases of violation of public order and at times even of crimes committed by pupils of vocational-technical schools.

"Serious attention is demanded with respect to questions of raising the level of instruction of social-political and general educational disciplines and improving the vocational training of pupils.

"All these and other defects are the result of weakening of ideological and educational work within the system of vocational-technical education. The State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must make the necessary conclusions from this.

"It is necessary to improve the instructor make-up of schools. It cannot be considered normal where educational institutions of vocational and technical education still have engineering pedagogic cadres lacking higher education. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms together with heads of schools should attentively study this matter and send for work in vocational-technical schools the best qualified specialists. Gosplan TSSR together with the TSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education should look for the possibility of selecting graduates of higher educational institutions for work within the republic's vocational and technical education system.

"In the ideological-political education of youth a major role is played by higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. VUZ's, tekhnikum and schools in the republic have accumulated positive experience in the training of highly qualified specialists.

"But significant defects exist in the operation of VUZ's and secondary specialized educational institutions, which are very slow in being eliminated. As before, rectorates and academic councils of institutes do not penetrate deeply into the content of the training-educational process. Many heads of chair exercise poor control over the quality of studies carried out. Frequently liberalism is permitted in the assessment of students' learning. A large number of students yearly arbitrarily change from course to course.

Cases are more frequent of violation of the norms of morality and public law and order by instructors and students. There are instances of protectionism and unobjective assessment of the knowledge of students about to graduate.

"The forming of an active life position at the VUZ is unthinkable today without a further increase of the role of public-political practice of students and the expansion of existing faculties of public vocations. But insufficient attention is still being given to these questions by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and rectors of VUZ s. At the faculties of the public vocations less than 20 percent of all day students are studying, classes are frequently formal and do not elicit the interest of the students. Constant attention and further improvement are needed by the organization of student construction detachments. They have become a firm part of student life and a good school of labor condition and of international and patriotic education.

"Man's moral world is formed not only during work and study, not only in public activity, but also in the family. It goes without saying that we cannot assert that some parent does not want to see good people in his children--spiritually rich, morally clean, real patriots of their Motherland. But not all fathers and mothers know well how to instill these qualities.

"A part of them because of pedagogic unfamiliarity and weak preparation are simply unable to handle their educational functions. Others turn over in entirety the upbringing of children to grandmothers and the school. And still others frequently spoil their children with an implanted petty-bourgeois psychology and cripple children's psyches with bad examples. We in particular are concerned with the fact that the number of broken marriages is not being reduced in the republic. The rights of fatherhood and motherhood are deprived by people's courts for several tens of persons.

"At the present time there have moved to the forefront in family relations ideological-moral, consequently the most stable motives and interests. But it so happens that this pattern in the development of the Soviet family is taken into account least of all in the work of party committees and organizations. Naturally, this sphere is difficult and delicate. But the family needs friendly aid, and concern, and heartfelt participation. And it is clear that all of us have to increase in every possible way the personal responsibility of communists and komsomols for the moral and ethical climate in the family and for the upbringing of children.

"In this work organizations of Znaniye Society, schools, editorial boards of newspapers and journals, radio and television and people's universities should take a much more active part. A special role naturally belongs to party committees and organizations, public-education organs and labor collectives.

"The education of workers in the spirit of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism is a matter of constant consideration of the republic party

organization. We must create in each Soviet individual the feeling of pride in his socialist Fatherland, the undestructible fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, respect for national dignity and national culture and intolerance of any manifestations of nationalism.

"At the recently held 17th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, we analyzed in detail the state of this work in the republic. I therefore would like to direct your attention to just one aspect of this big question.

"The party has always been concerned, is concerned and will remain concerned for the development of the language and culture of all peoples. The question of language and problems of language and in general problems of national culture are quite complex. The CC CPSU in the decree discussed today in addition to other important aspects speaks in about respect for the worth of national cultures. Language is one of the most astonishing and brilliant phenomena created by man. This is how we shall respect this manifestation of a people's genius. The languages of the peoples of the USSR serve the great cause of communism.

"Everybody well knows the position of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan in the sphere of study of the Russian language. It is expressed in a whole series of CC decrees on this question. They reflect the spirit of our people. Here and there our 'friends' abroad spread malicious rumors to the effect that russification is seemingly proceeding of the Turkmen people, that in some circles a negative attitude toward the Russian language has ostensibly appeared in young people.

"I consider this not only to be a lie but also a manifest slander of our young people. We love our native language as much as the Russian people love their Russian language, the Uzbeks their Uzbek language and the Kazakhs their native language. At the same time, together with our native language, we need just like air, like our native language, the Russian language—the language of Pushkin, the language of Lenin, a language that is a powerful means of inculcation of internationalism, an important factor in bringing nations and nationalities closer together.

"We look ahead and we clearly see that progress and growth of our people and language, like of all Soviet peoples and languages, is most closely connected to the Russian language, to the assimilation of spiritual values created with this language.

"The Russian language helps us to become acquainted with the achievements of world civilization. On the other hand, outstanding displays of spiritual culture created in our native language are brought to the all-union and even to the world arena primarily through the means of the language of great Lenin.

"In this connection, the immature conclusions of some of our scientists-linguists, proposing the abolition of the written examination in the Russian language for graduating Turkmen students of nonphilological faculties and its

replacement, on the desire of the graduating student, with the Turkmen language, are objectionable. This thought in particular was brought out by O. Nazarov in an article published in the journal IZVESTIYA AN TSSR in the series on social sciences in issue No 2, 1979.

"The implementation of such 'scientific' recommendations as made by O. Nazarov would in practice result in lowering the level of bilingualism, in the lingual self-isolation of the Turkmen language. The main direction of the interaction of the Russian and Turkmen languages is not language self-isolation but the expansion of bilingualism. It should be said that the editorial board of the journal was not abreast of the situation, as it was unable to correct the author in time (Nazarov happens to be at the same time the chief secretary of the editorial staff of the journal).

"The future program of action for improving the study and teaching of the Russian language, as I already said, has been determined by a decree of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan of 1 March 1979. Practical recommendations concerning this questions were made by the participants of the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference held in May of this year in the city of Tashkent. We have to do much serious work first of all in connection with expanding the material base for teaching the Russian language and improving the training of pedagogic cadres. Attainment of a mastery of the Russian language by all of the republic's workers is a most important task and the outright duty of all party committees and organizations.

"The fulfillment of the party's economic and social program, growth of the well-being of workers and of their cultural development decisively depend on the labor activity of the people. Labor in the name of society, for the benefit of all people, constitutes the core of communist morality. From this stems the education of each person from childhood in the spirit of love and a respectful attitude toward labor, his orientation toward technical progress, a high sense of responsibility and discipline are always and must always be at the center of attention of the republic's party organizations. There have become a part of practice the wide-scale use of such tested forms of work as teaching workers advanced labor methods, preceptorship, permanently operating production conferences, increased economic and vocational knowledge and skill, the organization of evenings of labor glory and support of traditions of labor dynasties and much else.

"Among the most effective means and methods of increasing labor activity, a most important place belongs to socialist competition. The decree of the CC CPSU emphasizes the pressing need of making fuller use of the educational possibilities of labor rivalry, progressive forms of labor organization in industry, agriculture, construction and transport.

"But we still continue to run into rather numerous example of underestimation of the possibilities of competition and poor organization of mass political work for the achievement of its success. Major defects exist in the organization of socialist competition among construction and transport workers and at many industrial enterprises.

"The Ministry of Agriculture and the Republic Committee of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union allow much to slip by and do not do enough work on organization of competition at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic. They are tardy in studying competition conditions, do not improve forms of labor rivalry and exercise weak control over the proper use of material-incentive measures.

"All of us well know the objective dependence of labor activity on its material guarantees. But at many collectives, the administration does not provide such unity. Bonuses sometimes are allocated and distributed without taking into account the contribution of people to fulfillment of plans and commitments, without the necessary solemnity and publicity, which reduces their stimulating effect.

"The task of party committees, primary party organizations is to eliminate defects in the organization of socialist competition and rewards for pacemakers, to ensure the further growth of labor activity of the masses and to direct their efforts to increasing labor productivity, successful fulfillment of the plans of the fourth year and the five-year plan as a whole and to celebrating worthily the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

"In the sphere of industrial competition and labor education, there will have to be directed maximum use of producer goods, economy of raw materials, fuel, electric power, highly productive use of worktime, improvement of the quality of production and increased efficiency of production.

"In agriculture, labor creativity should be aimed at the development and wide-scale use of new technologies in agriculture and animal husbandry, at higher productive use of the means of production and manpower, mineral fertilizers and water resources.

"This year, as you know, unfavorable weather conditions and low temperatures during the sowing period, upset efficiency of field work, made necessary the resowing of cotton on large areas, particularly on the farms of Tashauzskaya Oblast. While good seedlings were obtained, the condition of the cotton plant is still a cause for concern, inasmuch as it is significantly lagging in development. Such a situation requires of our cadres and of all agricultural workers in the remaining 20-30 days full use of energy, a high level of organization, skill and labor enthusiasm in order to grow a good crop of cotton, timeliness in the preparation of equipment and people for taking it in and collecting the entire harvest without losses and to ensure the timely procurement of all fodder crops.

"A most important sector of production in need of considerable bolstering is capital construction. In the current year it will be necessary to put to use the entire volume of capital investment allocated for the erection of industrial, agricultural, land-reclamation and cultural-everyday facilities. The volume of industrial construction in combination with housing construction will expand among us. There should be a correlative growth of attention in regard to construction projects and education of builders in the spirit of a communist attitude toward labor and public property.

"Special emphasis is made in the CC CPSU decree on the need for constantly improving the moral education of the population. The republic's party organizations are doing considerable work relative to the forming in workers high moral qualities and the ability to correctly orient oneself in life from the standpoint of positions based on the ideals of communism, on getting the psyche to carry out laws, rules and the requirements of the Soviet mode of life.

"Practice shows that success in strengthening and enriching the moral principles in our life is achieved more quickly there where party organizations and the komсомol, family and school, state organs and the public act in harmony together, where ideological and moral principles are consistently and purposefully are carried over to the plane of practical activities and to the sphere of labor, training and everyday life and where the power of public opinion and authority of the law are ably combined. Unfortunately, in place of such work there prevails in practice either poor administration or the so-called 'slogan' approach, that is, that the whole work of education boils down to general declarations and moralization.

"Judging by letters received at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and at editorial offices of newspapers and journals, our people are justifiably incensed by the lenient attitude of some administrators toward drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism and violations of labor discipline and public order.

"On 25 June 1979 the editorial office of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA received a letter from Yelena Pavlovna Bezukhova in which she wrote: 'My husband P.M. Bezukhov, a member of the CPSU since 1944, drinks relentlessly, does not show up at work for several days at a time. He works for Mobile Mechanized Column 27 of Karakumspetsmontazhstroy Trust. He behaves scandalously at home, quarrels, insults people. Where is party conscience here?'

"Another example. Citizeness Gul'soltan Ekayeva from Pogranichnik Kolkhoz in Bakhardenskiy Rayon has appealed repeatedly to the kolkhoz board, the secretary of Bakhardenskiy Party Raykom with a request to protect her from the constant abuse of her husband, who comes home drunk almost daily. Finding no support at the place, she was obliged to leave without cash home and children and go to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan.

"A third example. On 26 June 1979 the editorial office of the newspaper SOVET TURKMENISTANY received a letter from the mother of four children, Obrazbibi Charyyeva, a worker at a poultry-raising sovkhos in Bayram-Aliyskiy Rayon. She was complaining about her husband Atadurdy Charyyev (a worker at the same sovkhos): 'For two years now he has not thought of his children or of his home; he personally receives the allowance for the children and does not give it to me. He even takes my wages and says: do what you can.'

"Such letters comes from different rayons and cities of the republic. Administrators of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the TSSR Prosecutor's Office and party gorkoms and raykoms should think about how such letters are a kind of testimonial of their work in dealing with drunkenness, strengthening of public order and norms of communist morality.

"We have big losses from latenesses and absenteeism, short-term leaves with the permission of the administration, frequent and unjustified changing of jobs from one enterprise to another. A certain portion of the adult population in cities and rural localities of the republic abuses the humaneness of our laws, avoids socially useful labor and does not take part in the sphere of material production.

"In this connection an important consideration deserves attention. Many workers accept as their due getting a new apartment and vacations at sanatoria, increases in wage rates and other benefits. Party organizations, however, frequently make poor use of these factors in educational work and do not explain that an order for housing, or a travel authorization should go first to the one who works better and does not violate the norms of socialist communal life. The result is that many violators are able to take advantage of the same benefits as conscientious workers.

"It is very important to create everywhere, at all places and at all times, such an atmosphere, such public opinion, that at every enterprise, in each collective people will know how each one works and have the clear understanding and confidence that good work, worthy behavior will always earn recognition and appreciation, respect and gratitude of comrades at work, that wages, like a bonus, have to be earned at all times and that each worker must consider them to be dependent on his personal contribution to the production successes of the collective. In exactly the same way everyone should know that absentees and drifters, loafers, poor workmen and drunkards will not be indulgently treated.

"As one of the urgent tasks of further improvement of ideological and political educational work, The CPSU Central Committee is making a requirement of ensuring a high level of scientific developments for current problems of the building of communism and contemporary ideological struggle.

"The decree of the CC CPSU has defined the chief problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and questions of ideological work whose solution will require the concentrated efforts of scientists-sociologists.

"In the course of implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, the republic's scientists have devoted more attention to the study of the developmental laws of socialist society and the historical experience of the party, achieving a certain amount of success in the scientific development of these problems.

"At the same time, serious omissions are to be found in the field of scientific working out of problems of communist education.

"The enthusiasm of certain scientific workers for 'dissertationlike' themes has resulted in a situation where there is practically no major research being done in the republic along the directions stipulated in the CC CPSU decree. Occasional scientists get involved in a range of minor themes, duplicating each other. All this results in the unjustified dissipation of available manpower and funds.

"Big opportunities for complex research on problems exist among VUZ collectives. At VUZ's, themes of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia have not become the subject of deep scientific research.

"The above-mentioned serious deficiencies and omissions are to be explained, first of all, by deficiencies in planning and organization of scientific research. The Presidium of the TSSR Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education of the republic frequently only records proposals of institutes and chairs for research work but is not achieving target planning.

"It is essential to set to rights planning of scientific research, to bring the themes of works into full accord with the directives of the CC CPSU, to concentrate the energies of scientists-sociologists on the investigation first of all of social-economic problems of developed socialism, current problems of ideological work and processes and changes taking place in the economy, science and culture of the republic and the spiritual life of the Turkmen people.

"Our scientists are summoned to be more active and penetrating in the analysis of ideological problems and the spiritual life of society. The end results of research have to be scientifically substantiated recommendations for practice.

"Departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and the party's Institute of History must think up and submit specific proposals for improving the study of public opinion. It would seem that the need has ripened to create a special service for concrete sociological research. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and Gosplan TSSR out to get busy and train for the republic specialists-sociologists in the central VUZ's of the country.

"Mass information and propaganda media constitute a most inclusive and effective channel and a growingly important, organizational and mobilizing factor of influencing people under present-day conditions. It must be said that the level of their work has recently been perceptibly upgraded.

"But in many newspapers pressing problems are sometimes dealt with superficially with the use of long existing cliches. Many publications repeat what everyone knows already, discuss unconvincingly and timidly criticize defects. This is characteristic, unfortunately, of certain materials of republic newspapers and journals, particularly the newspapers SOVET TURKMENISTANY and TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA.

"Of special concern is the fact that some publications, particularly the republic newspaper SOVET TURKMENISTANY, the oblast newspapers ZNAMYA OKTYABRYA (Ashkhabadskaya Oblast), TASHAUZSKAYA PRAVDA, the city newspaper VECHERNIY ASHKHABAD and some others, which instead of effectively and competently discussing events frequently permit distortions of facts and manifestly disinform the reader.

"Pretentiousness, didacticism and the inability to bring to a close this or that question frequently reduce to naught both burning topics and propaganda of advanced experience. We understand the CC CPSU requirement that our publications not repeat each other and that newspapers and journals have their own 'personality,' their own group of basic problems and present materials in their particular style and format, calculated not for the day; doing this is not so simple, but our printed publications must be constantly in the search for their own style.

"For our republic there is probably today no more acute problem than elimination of the lag and continued increase in petroleum production or a sharp increase in the production of fine-fibered varieties of cotton. The CC CPSU in its decree 'Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan Concerning Work on the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress' directed the most serious attention of the republic party organization to these questions.

"I believe that the newspaper TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA should take on one of these acute problems, for example, the future fate of the petroleum production industry of the republic and the newspaper SOVET TURKMENISTANY the problem of production of fine-fibered varieties of cotton.

"I would like to direct the attention of our organs of the press, radio and television to the state of affairs in housing construction. You know that we are not coping with the targets of the five-year plan in this important problem for the people. Of course, the decisive role here belongs to construction organizations, party and soviet organs. But our press and television could do a great deal by assuming sponsorship, as I see it, over the program of putting housing into operation and showing the work of the best construction subdivisions while directing criticism at low level labor organization at construction projects and mismanagement.

"Our press should fully throw light on the life of the working class, show pictures of the five-year plan's shock workers, disclose new worker dynasties, deal more convincingly and advance sound reasons for the strengthening of labor discipline, struggle against self-seekers and drifters, bribe-takers, speculators, in a word, intervene more actively in the entire sphere of our public life and consistently and purposefully assume the role of organizers of mass struggle against negative manifestations.

"Our press, television and radio should with all publicistic fervor conduct a candid dialog with people, inculcate in them a high sense of civic consciousness, awaken and heighten their social activeness. It is necessary to inform workers more fully about life in the land, the republic, oblasts, cities and rayons and to take into consideration in this connection that each person is interested not only in our achievements but also in the difficulties that have to be overcome and which must be dealt with.

"We must seriously raise the level of the press's guidance from the side of obkoms, Ashkhabad Party Gorkom and raykoms. This is important because many of our rayon newspapers were restored and reorganized following the 25th

party congress. They are experiencing difficulties in work connected with staffing of journalist cadres and the provision of normal conditions for work, including transport. Party committees must constantly upgrade the role and prestige of their press organs.

"It sometimes happens with us that secretaries, for example, of Dargan-Atinskiy and certain other party raykoms, do not find time to meet with the collectives of editorial offices. This is manifestly abnormal.

"A perfectly intolerable condition has been created among us in regard to the book publishing trade. Through the fault of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing and the Book Trade (Comrade Badayev), thematic plans for the publication of fiction and poetry, translated and children's literature are not being fulfilled year after year. Plan fulfillment for the publication of literature according to the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing and the Book trade amounted to 37.7 percent last year. Of the 162 titles of books planned to be published by Izdatel'stvo 'Turkmenistan' only 49 were printed, or 30 percent and of 160 titles to be published by Izdatel'stvo 'Magaryf' only 73 were printed, or 45 percent. Of 60 titles of children's literature only 4 came out.

"In the course of 10 years only one volume of the Turkmen Soviet Encyclopedia has been published. The drawing out of publication periods for book and journal products results in many publications being hopelessly obsolete at time of publication and losing their topicality.

"The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing and the Book Trade ought to make the proper conclusions from this criticism; we should fully load the existing printing capacities of the Printing House [Dom pechat] and tighten there production and technological discipline. At the same time the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing and the Book Trade should also be helped; the republic Gosplan ought in the compilation of the national-economic plan for next year provide for speeding up the design and construction of the offset printing factory in Ashkhabad. We should also solve the question of building in the next immediate years of oblast and rayon printing houses and quarters for the editorial offices of rayon newspapers.

"In recent years our writers, artists, composers and theater and motion picture personnel have created many new interesting works in which are strikingly imprinted the images of conquerors of the desert, petroleum workers, gas workers, cotton growers and animal husbandry workers whose selfless labor is highly valued by the party and the people.

"At the same time, one cannot help but see that there are still frequently encountered in literature, theater, motion pictures, painting and music works which suffer from the lack of large-scale unfoldment of current problems; they lack depth and true verity of character and weakly delineate in all its diversity the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia.

"The boards of creative unions are doing a bad job of analyzing the chief processes and tendencies of development of literature and art; they approach undemandingly and unexactly the discussion of new works and their ideological and artistic level. Up to the present time cases continue to occur of

unprincipled, nonparty approach to the evaluation of this or that work. The state of literary and art criticism does not meet so far contemporary requirements.

"Creative workers with a feeling of great responsibility to the people penetrate the nature of successes achieved in the building of communism, see and correctly evaluate existing contradictions, depict in a talented manner the heroic achievements of Soviet people, the friendship of peoples and the problems of development of socialist society, affirm what is new, truly communist and expose that which hinders forward advancement.

"We are profoundly convinced that the creative intelligentsia can and must create more striking, fundamental works. But this, of course, requires that greater demands be made first of all on oneself and on one's work.

"At the present time, our masters of literature and art have no task that is more important than the preparation for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. It requires the mobilization of the resources of creative unions and cultural institutions and of communists working in them for the creation of new significant works that convincingly and strikingly generalize the living practice of the building of communism and contain a reliable image of our contemporary.

"On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, it is necessary to bolster the military and patriotic education of the youth through the means of literature and art. There is no doubt that the creative workers of Turkmenistan will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the communist education of workers.

"With the development and perfecting of socialized production and with the growth of the material well-being of workers, their demands and gravitation are increasing in the direction of study, culture and the desire to take part in artist's work. At the present time, the population of the republic attends almost 2,000 clubs, houses and palaces of culture, more than 3,000 libraries and 940 motion-picture facilities.

"The stocks of libraries of all kinds contain 22 million books. There has been a marked expansion in the scope of workers' cultural services. Today it is difficult to find a family that does not have a radio or a television set.

"Each year on the average every inhabitant of the republic sees more than 13 films, about 2 million persons visit museums, and three quarters of the population takes advantage of libraries' book resources. Everywhere amateur talent collectives are at work. The best of them appear in concerts in many of the cities of the republic, the country and even abroad.

"While pointing out what has been achieved, it is also necessary to say outright that the level of cultural services for the population of the republic and the work of many clubs and libraries still do not meet present-day needs, in regard to which serious attention was directed in the CC CPSU decree

'Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan on Work in Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.' Cultural mass measures frequently are implemented formally; they are shallow in content and low in the effectiveness of educational influence and encompass only an insignificant part of the population.

"These defects are to be explained by the fact that the TSSR Ministry of Culture (Comrade R.M. Yesenov) is unsatisfactorily exercising supervision of the work of cultural-educational institutions and does not deeply analyze the state of affairs locally; less attention is being paid to selection, placement and training of cadres, to imposition of labor discipline among collectives and to increasing the responsibility of each worker for the entrusted task.

"The necessary demands, affirmation of principles and decisiveness are not being displayed in regard to the development of the network and construction of cultural-educational institutions. At the present time, 79 large, promising residential centers of the republic do not have any club or library buildings, 28 of the 43 rayon centers do not have houses of culture, many rural clubs require capital repairs. Most rural mass libraries do not have a reading room and are poorly equipped; only one-third of the personnel of cultural-educational institutions are specialists.

"The possibilities of Soviet motion-picture art are being used far from completely. The TSSR State Committee for Cinematography [Goskino TSSR] and its local organs pay little attention to this and are not improving the state of affairs.

"The material-technical and creative resources of the Motion Picture Studio imeni A. Karliyev are still being weakly utilized.

"In the CC CPSU decree special attention is devoted to the development of physical culture and sports as an important means of educating people. We have neglected much, as a result the republic is sharply lagging behind the other fraternal republics in the creation of a material-technical base. As of now 20 rayon centers still do not have stadiums. For the fourth year, stadiums are being built in Serakhs, Takhta-Bazar and Murgab, while the construction of a tennis court in Ashkhabad is dragging. For a long time the stadiums at Krasnovodsk Oil-Refining and the Bezmeim Cement plants, the sports hall of Zakhmet Society, the summer swimming pool in Ashkhabad and the sports area in Central Park have not had capital repairs.

"Ashkhabad, the republic's capital, lags significantly behind the cities of Tashkent, Frunze and Dushanbe in the construction of sports facilities. Up to now the capital has not had a winter swimming pool, a gymnasium for weight lifting and wrestling or field-and-track facilities, as well as other extremely needed structures. Many VUZes, vocational-and-technical schools, tekhnikum, schools, large enterprises and institutions of the city in general have no sports facilities or structures.

"Of the 92 children and juvenile sports schools created in the republic, normally only 4 complete the educational training process.

"It is necessary for the TSSR Council of Ministers and the Turkmen Trade-Union Council to study these questions attentively and take appropriate steps.

"It would appear that in this there should be better cooperation of the efforts of ministries, departments, kolkhoses and sovkholes, enterprises and educational institutions, and the population, especially the youth, should speak out for the construction of sports facilities.

"Soviets of people's deputies of the republic are carrying out important educational work among workers.

"The interests of workers require that each local organ of government fulfill precisely the social and cultural-educational functions with which it is charged, make wider use of the forms and means of ideological influence of the masses available to it and improve the operation of school, libraries, clubs, hospitals, trade, municipal and consumer organizations, public transport and the organization of recreation. Important recommendations for improving the work of soviets in this direction are contained in the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet 'On the Tasks of Soviets of People's Deputies Stemming from the CC CPSU Decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work."

"The republic's trade-union organizations are doing certain work in the field of communist education of workers. At the same time, their work is in need of considerable improvement. This applies especially to problems of dealing with violations of labor discipline, carelessness at work, improvement of the working and living conditions of workers. The CC CPSU decree emphasizes that Soviet trade unions are meant to be a school of management, a school of communism; they must actively contribute to the improvement of socialist competition and growth of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor and take a more energetic part in social-everyday questions. In the light of the responsible tasks, the republic's trade union organizations should be more active in exercising their functions, including those relating to communist education of workers.

"The tasks stemming from the CC CPSU decree are discussed at meetings of primary party organizations, at plenums of party gorkoms and raykoms or meetings of the aktiv, at trade-union and komсомол organizations and at collectives of ministries and departments. But much will still have to be done before the sense of the CC CPSU decree and the demands which it makes become the guide for all parts of the republic party organization. This work should contribute to ensuring at the culminating stage of the five-year plan higher and more stable tempi in industry and agriculture, in construction and transport and in all spheres of service to the population.

"In the implementation of the CC CPSU decree, it is important to give fixed attention to provision of information--from above to below and from below to

above and to carefully analyze proposals contained in letters of workers to party and soviet organs and made at lectures and talks and comments on important political events in the country and abroad. This should contribute to the improvement of the work of party organizations and also to the improvement of style, forms and methods of work.

"In order to ably analyze the state of affairs locally and to make a correct decisions, it is necessary to know the situation, but in order to know it, the party worker or the administrator must constantly mingle with the masses and have personal impression of what the atmosphere is like at a plant or sovkhos, at a factory or kolkhoz, at a construction project or a school.

"All our cadres must definitely come to understand an obvious truth disclosed by life: one of the chief directions for improving the system of communist education and increasing its effectiveness lies in an increasingly and more decisive shift of the main center of gravity of the ideological work of party organizations to the place where workers labor, study, live and relax. From this we must proceed; it is this that we must be guided by.

"It is gratifying that such administrators exist among us in the republic.

"I believe that it is not a secret to anyone that, for example, the level of political work to a major degree depends on the personality of the first secretary of a party committee, of the director of an enterprise, the head of a construction project, the chairman of a kolkhoz.

"Their attitude of interest toward problems of education, the needs and requirements of people provides a creative impulse and an inspiring point of reference for the management apparatus. Such first secretaries of party raykoms are Comrade T. Atayev in Takhtinskiy Rayon, Comrade D. Ashirov in Khalachskiy Rayon, and there are others.

"Each party and soviet worker or economic manager is under the obligation to know the entire totality of questions and life in all its diversity. This also applies to ideological cadres. Party organs have the direct responsibility for their selection, training and placement.

"At the same time it is necessary to give due attention to the training and education of propagandists and agitators, lecturers and speakers and deputy secretaries for ideological work of party organizations.

"At the same time to be basically engaged in the forming, training and education of a militant reserve of ideological cadres and in the question of improving their qualitative make-up.

"I would like to emphasize that the results of educational work depend depend to a tremendous, if not decisive, extent on the personal qualities of personnel who are entrusted with the work. These qualities are many-sided. This first of all means a sharply developed class and political sense and feeling

of duty; it is competence and practicality, a high level of culture and education, tactfulness and modesty; it is the constant desire to be in the thick of the masses, the ability to create with one's behavior a moral atmosphere of nobility and sincerity, work and enthusiasm, it is high civic character and adherence to principles and an intolerance of any manifestations of ideology and morality alien to us.

"To help every ideological worker to cultivate these traits in himself is a matter of honor and a most important obligation of party organizations.

"The task is now moved to the foreground--to teach all our cadres the art clearly and simply, convincingly and profitably to conduct political educational work and to arm them with the fundamentals of psychology, pedagogy and propaganda methods.

"The Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education and the VUZes of the republic will have to do a much better job in the training of future specialists so that they on entering production truly possess the ability to work with people and to conduct militant, aggressive propaganda and agitation.

"The CC CPSU decree defines the key tasks of improving ideological and political educational work. Their implementation cannot be a short-term campaign but a long-range program of action for the Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and all party organizations in ideological-political, labor, moral and physical education of workers."

In conclusion M.G. Gapurov assured the party's Central Committee, the CC CPSU Politburo and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that the Turkmen party organization, in fulfilling the CC CPSU decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work," will raise to a higher level the work of communist education of workers and will apply all its energies for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the decisions of the 25th congress of our Leninist party.

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CC STUDIES PRIVATE PROPERTY TENDENCIES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 1

[Article: "Make More Active Use of Public Opinion in the Struggle Against Private Property Tendencies"]

[Text] The CC CP of Georgia has examined the results of a study by the Public Opinion Council of the CC CP of Georgia of the position of the republic's workers regarding the essence and the reasons for the vitality and spreading of private property tendencies and the measures on working out an overall program of struggling against them.

The CC CP of Georgia has noted that guided by the principles of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, the decrees of the CC CPSU on the Georgian Party Organization which are historic for our republic, the decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers on the Abkhaz ASSR, the decisions of the Plenums of the CC CPSU and the CC CP of Georgia, the theses and conclusions contained in the works and speeches of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the requirements of the USSR Constitution, the republic's communists are performing purposeful work on mobilizing the workers to accomplish the difficult socio-economic and ideologic-educational tasks which stand before the republic.

As a result, there has been an appreciable decrease in the lagging which had occurred over many years in a number of the most important indicators of economic and social development, state, planning and financial discipline has become stronger, and fundamental progress has occurred in the sphere of the spiritual life of the people.

The workers of Georgia unanimously support the course of the CC CP of Georgia which is aimed at the complete restoration to health of the moral and psychological climate in the republic, at an uncompromising struggle against any phenomena and their carriers which are antipathetic to our society, and at the universal establishment of the norms of the socialist way of life.

The CC of the Communist Party of Georgia has taken as a guide to action the demand formulated in the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi goskom regarding the necessity "to perform persistent political work to overcome private property survivals and other negative phenomena and to use all means to develop in people an irreconcilable attitude toward views and actions which are alien to our society, to increase the role of labor collectives in the struggle against survivals of the past and violations of law and order and the rules of socialist communal living."

After making a careful analysis of the essence of the problems which had to be solved during the struggle against negative phenomena, the party organization of Georgia correctly evaluated the special danger for a society of developed socialism of private property socio-psychological and normative-value positions which are the motive for the vast majority of anti-socialist actions.

Despite the successes in the struggle, private property tendencies are still far from eradicated in various spheres of life and continue to have a corrupting influence on the morally unstable part of the population, especially on the youth, and are hindering an improvement of the moral and psychological climate in the republic.

The CC CP of Georgia has regarded it as advisable to develop a long-term, full-scale overall program for the activization of the struggle against private property tendencies. In order to realize this task a number of scientific research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, some vuz departments of social sciences, and ministries and departments perform preliminary work to study the various aspects of this problem.

The Public Opinion Council of the CC CP of Georgia conducted a special study of the essence of private property tendencies and of the reasons for their spread in the republic.

The purpose of the study was to clarify the opinion of the various strata of the population of Georgia regarding the conditions and reasons for the spread of this negative tendency and regarding the fruitfulness of the struggle by party, government, and administrative agencies against private property tendencies; and to assist with the development of effective means and measures of struggling against them and with improving the process of the formation of a clear class position by the workers on this issue.

The following were used to study public opinion: a questionnaire, the interview method, expert appraisals of the phenomenon being studied by leading workers from party, government, and administrative agencies in

a number of regions of the republic, and a documentary analysis of the statistical data, reports, and references of ministries, departments, and state institutions concerning the course of the struggle against private property tendencies.

The opinions of 2,680 people were studied, including 683 workers, 464 kolkhoz workers, 622 employees, 376 engineering and technical personnel, 268 vuz students, and 67 students in general educational schools and vocational and technical schools.

The study showed that the public opinion of the republic's workers is, as a whole, characterized by maturity, competence in evaluating the anti-socialist thrust and the danger of the concrete manifestations of private property tendencies, sufficient information about the state and the effectiveness of the struggle against this phenomena and about the processes taking place in the various years of the spiritual and socio-economic life of our society, and increased public political and labor activeness by the various strata of the population which are supporting the work of the republic party organization to carry out the historic decrees of the CC CPSU.

The study also showed that the result of the purposeful and uncompromising struggle of Georgia's party organization for the eradication of the negative phenomena and for improvement of the moral and psychological climate in the republic was the formation of the public opinion which reflects the class evaluation of the anti-popular and anti-socialist thrust of private property tendencies given in the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, in the CPSU Program, in the materials and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Congress of the CP of Georgia, and in subsequent party and state documents.

As the public opinion questionnaire shows, the workers show more trust in and are in agreement with information received from official sources -- television, the Soviet radio, the press, party, trade union, and Komsomol meetings, the talks of agitators and political information workers, lectures, large-edition newspapers, and studies in the system of political and economic education -- than information received from unofficial sources -- discussions in the family, with work mates, friends, acquaintances, rumors, and foreign radio broadcasts. It is clear that only the lack of the necessary current information compels people to turn to all kinds of rumors, inventions, and gossip.

The results of the public opinion study have shown that the vast majority of the respondents (94 percent) are clearly aware of the danger of private property tendencies in the Soviet way of life. In their opinion, of the various manifestations of private property tendencies in the republic the most widespread are speculation, bribery and extortion,

false measuring, false weighing, and false counting for consumers, the theft of socialist property, and the receipt of large extortions at weddings, christenings, and funerals. The competence of these judgments is basically confirmed by an analysis of the documentary data.

The respondents see the reason for the vitality of private property tendencies in the unsatisfactory work of administrative agencies and control and auditing services and in shortcomings in ideological and educational work and the organization of wages and the stimulation of labor.

Almost half of the respondents continued to express their dissatisfaction with the course of the struggle against these anti-social phenomena which is being waged by party, government, and administrative agencies in the republic.

Special attention should be given to the gap between the high percentage of those who condemn private property tendencies and the low percentage of people who are actively struggling against them.

The questioning by interview of leading cadres in cities and rayons showed that some of them have a poor understanding of the essence and means of struggling against private property tendencies and occupy a less critical position than ordinary workers. A tendency can be found in the replies of some leaders to conceal negative phenomena in the sphere of their work and to embellish reality.

Analysis of the results of the study has shown that some of the main reasons for social passivity as a condition which makes the struggle against the spread of private property tendencies difficult are the formalism, poor work, and omissions and errors of various elements of the party leadership and state administration.

The study also revealed the weak role of party, trade union, and Komsomol meetings in labor collectives in forming public opinion and mobilizing the workers to struggle against this negative phenomenon.

As was noted in the report by the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia E. A. Shevardnadze at a meeting of Georgia's Party Aktiv on 26 June 1979, private property tendencies are understood as the illegal and anti-social views and actions of a part of our citizens who deviate from socialist objective and legal distribution according to labor and who try to obtain unworked for income by means of using socialist public property and the personal socialist property of citizens for personal gain and for other selfish purposes.

In view of all of these points, the CC CP of Georgia has regarded it as essential to develop a wide front of struggle against private property tendencies and their concrete carriers and to eradicate the causes which engender them and promote their spread.

Toward this end, the CC CP of Georgia has ordered party, government, trade union, and Komsomol agencies, the media of mass information and propaganda, the creative unions, and public organizations to carry out concrete measures to strengthen the struggle against negative phenomena with regard to public opinion.

A working group has been created at the CC CP of Georgia under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the CP of Georgia G. N. Yenukidze to develop an overall plan of measures to struggle against private property tendencies and to coordinate and direct the implementation of this plan by party, government, trade union, Komsomol, and administrative agencies.

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